

SATURDAY NIGHT



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Ontario's Health Department

The recent editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT protesting against the abolition of the Ontario Board of Health and the post of Chief Medical Officer of Health has met with widespread approval in medical circles throughout the province, to whom news of the measure so quietly put through the Legislature came as a surprise. Criticism would undoubtedly be more open were it not that Hon. Forbes Godfrey, who devised the step of centralizing control of health administration exclusively in himself, happens to be a medical man. Professional etiquette forbids open criticism of a fellow-doctor, even in a matter of grave public interest like the future enforcement of existing regulations and development of the great modern science of preventive medicine.

From what SATURDAY NIGHT can learn of the situation it would seem that some of Dr. Godfrey's colleagues in the Cabinet were unaware of the revolutionary nature of his "re-organization" of the Health Department, which we must still condemn as ill-considered and reactionary. The Toronto "Daily Star" sent reporters to interview several cabinet ministers with regard to SATURDAY NIGHT's criticism, and their response, when they accorded interviews at all, was rather nebulous. The Premier, Hon. Howard Ferguson, who is acting Minister of Health, during the absence of Hon. Forbes Godfrey in Bermuda, stated that there was no reply to make. This was a rather inadequate statement in view of the charge that the health administration of the province had been deliberately thrust into politics and the community deprived of the advantage of an independent tribunal in dealing with regulations extremely difficult of enforcement at all times. The Premier added that the Provincial Board was created "ages ago," and now that an organized Health Department with a responsible minister in charge existed, the minister must have complete control. On this point it may be said that an independent judiciary is a much older institution in English speaking countries than the Ontario Board of Health. No one to-day would argue that the Attorney-General should have complete control over it, although in the eighteenth century in England attempts of that kind were frequent with a consequent impairment of the prestige of the Crown. The criticism of the Board as an obsolete institution would be more valid if it could be shown that it had fallen behind the van of progress.

Attorney-General Price, Mr. Ferguson's chief lieutenant, was also emphatic in defending the new system of "one department, one head," which he held had become necessary when the administration of health became a governmental department in itself, under Dr. Forbes Godfrey. But in looking over the history of the past fifteen years can anyone seriously hold that such a step has resulted in greater progress or administrative zeal than was displayed under the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, whose duties as Provincial Secretary included the Health Department, or under Hon. Walter Rollo, who was Minister of Labor and Health in the Drury administration? It is to the eternal credit of both that they greatly extended the power, resources and usefulness of the Provincial Board and its officers. Mr. Price does, however, give assurances that the Department will not be deprived of expert assistance. Apart from the fact that such assurances should have been given when the "reorganization" was announced in the Legislature, it must be pointed out that expert assistance, shorn of power, is not a guarantee of effectiveness.

Premier Ferguson and Attorney-General Price in their statements seem to have overlooked a most obvious circumstance, namely, that in abolishing the Provincial Board of Health the Ontario Government has absolutely reversed its own policies with regard to control of the liquor traffic. The principle that the traffic should be administered by an absolutely independent tribunal and not exclusively by a Minister was proclaimed by them on countless political platforms last autumn and more recently in the Legislature. Now the proper administration of measures for the protection of public health is as important and difficult as control of the liquor traffic, and it is equally obvious that an independent health tribunal clothed with wide powers and free from political interference, is essential to public security.

China's Factional Problems

The Chinese embroglio still drags on and it is doubtful whether anyone will see stable central government established in that vast country within the present generation, no matter what course the Western powers may take with regard to their own interests. The thing which may happen, and perhaps it would be well if it did happen, is the establishment of two Chinese dynasties,—perhaps by courtesy called republics,—Northern China with a central government at Peking and Southern China with headquarters at Canton. Then probably both would go on fighting to see which should control the vast territory of interior or Western China. North and South are racially divided and have been unable to agree on leadership for nearly two decades.

The seemingly irreconcilable differences between Peking and Canton are made clear in an article by a noted Japanese journalist, K. K. Kawakami, in the current number of the North American Review entitled "Turmoil on the Yangtze: A Japanese View". The article was written before any of the recent events at Shanghai and Nanking, but at a time when the successes of the Cantonese forces in the South had developed sensational proportions. He makes it clear that Canton's hostility toward Peking goes back at least as far as the beginnings of the alleged Republic in 1911, when Yuan-Shi-kai, leader of the Northern militarists, snatched the fruits of the revolution from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, idol of the Cantonese. The first Provisional Assembly held at Nanking in that year, while the revolution was still in progress, named Dr. Sun as President; but the latter in the hope of unifying China, resigned the honor in favor of Yuan Shi-kai, heir to the Manchu imperialistic traditions, and at that time firmly entrenched at Peking. In so doing, Dr. Sun disappointed the hopes of the radical Cantonese and the



ONE OF CANADA'S COUNTLESS BEAUTY SPOTS

A vista along the scenic sea route between Vancouver and Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

—Photograph Courtesy Canadian National Railways.

subsequent political manoeuvres of the next five years were directed toward limiting Yuan's authority on one side, and reducing Dr. Sun to a nonentity on the other. When Yuan died in 1916, Dr. Sun seized his opportunity and established at Canton a Nationalist government of his own, which has refused to recognize any government set up at Peking, though unable to establish a candidate of its own in power there. And so the struggle has gone on, and Cantonese aspiration has gained in force since its aspirations received the patronage of Moscow Bolsheviks, eager to thrust all other white nations out of China.

Mr. Kawakami seems to think that the fatal mistake of the Western powers, and especially Great Britain and the United States, was in not recognizing the Cantonese government, and clinging to agreements with regard to customs and other matters which had been entered into with the Peking government. Japan, which until 1919 recognized Peking, has since avoided trouble by standing aloof, and adopting an attitude of impartiality, but Mr. Kawakami neglects to say that Japan was under no such treaty obligations toward the Peking Government as was Great Britain. All that his argument seems to convey is that Great Britain and the United States should have betrayed the Northern government of Wellington Koo and given tacit aid to Cantonese Nationalists, notoriously Bolsheviks. What good would have been accomplished is not made clear, for despite the successes of the Cantonese in the South, they have as yet given no indication that they can conquer the Manchus of the North, and seize Peking. North and South have one point of unity in that they lately have been trying to outdo each other in the gentle art of embarrassing the foreign powers, but the Japanese critic's answer to his own question, "Will China forever remain a house divided against herself?" is "Who knows?"

That does not help very much! The alternatives of the outside powers in the matter of recognition are as much a choice between rotten apples as in Mexico, and the only course that Great Britain and the United States can pursue is to use their full power to protect their own just rights in China, and let nature take its course with the factions who seem more anxious to cut each other's throats than to establish a stable government.

The Drain on Our National Resources

Exports of raw materials appear to be playing a somewhat larger part in Canadian trade, while imports of manufactures, on the other hand, tend to play a smaller part. These two somewhat contradictory inferences are drawn from a table recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which analyzes Canadian imports and exports into three classes in order of the amount of labor expended upon them. The opening statement was suggested in the first place by an analysis of four years of trade since the collapse of the post-war boom, but it appears to be generally true of the tendencies throughout the whole of the present century.

The exports of both raw materials and of manufactures are increasing, but the exports of raw materials

are increasing at a slightly greater rate than those of manufactures. Post-war trade had pretty well settled to normal in 1922. Since that year up to the end of the fiscal year which closed in 1926, Canadian exports as a whole increased by \$575 millions. Of this increase \$291 millions were contributed by raw materials and \$206 millions by fully or chiefly manufactured articles, the balance being partly manufactured products. Raw materials thus accounted for a little over fifty per cent. of the increase. In the first of these four years under review the total increase was \$191 millions, of which raw materials constituted \$87 millions and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, \$62 millions. Thus, of the increase in that year approximately forty-four per cent. was of raw materials.

Turning to imports the total increase in the four years was \$180 millions. Of this total \$119 millions were fully or chiefly manufactured goods, and \$39 millions raw materials. In the first of the four years, that is the year ending in 1923, the total increase was \$55 millions, of which \$37 millions were fully or chiefly manufactured articles, and \$12 millions raw materials. Thus the percentage of fully or chiefly manufactured articles in the total increase of imports sank from approximately seventy to approximately sixty-six per cent. in the four years.

These figures are not such as need cause any alarm as to trade tendencies. It is true that larger quantities of raw materials are being shipped out of the country, but this is naturally explained by the great increase in the grain crops in recent years. It is, however, a tendency which is fairly apt to continue so long as increasing areas of land are being brought under cultivation. On the other hand, the import figures indicate that an increasing share of Canada's imports consists of raw materials which are used in Canadian manufactures. Some of these raw materials, such as cotton and sugar, are finding their way into the export trade as finished goods and are thus helping to raise the proportion of manufactured products in our export trade. Evidently, however, a large part of them go into manufactures which are consumed within Canada. This, too, is natural in a growing country, and is likely to become more prominent as a feature of our trade. It is, in fact, but one element in a development under which our home trade will become increasingly more important as compared with our trade with the outside world.

Finnish Settlement in Canada

A few weeks ago SATURDAY NIGHT published an article on Canada as a field for Finnish immigration, from the pen of Mr. F. C. Armstrong, a Canadian who has travelled much in Northern Europe. That article has had some interesting repercussions. It was copied in fifteen or more Finnish newspapers in the United States and finally reached Finland itself. Certain members of the Finnish government read it, and the result was the appointment of a commission of several prominent citizens of Helsingfors which will come to Canada in August to look into the subject. That time has been suggested as a

most suitable one for their coming, as it will enable them to see the Canadian National Exhibition and obtain in a very brief time a detailed knowledge of this country's possibilities and resources. Through its very large secondary or re-mailed circulation SATURDAY NIGHT reaches every part of the world, but it is seldom that reactions from its articles are so prompt as in this instance.

Finland, whose people are among the hardiest and most intelligent in Europe, produces a surplus population of about 10,000 yearly, who must seek homes in other lands, and it is only lately that some of them have come to realize the possibilities of the Canadian field. The topographical and climatic similarity between that country and certain parts of Canada has been noted by the few travellers able to make comparisons. The subject was first brought to the attention of the editor of this journal by the celebrated English composer, Granville Bantock, who has a thorough knowledge of Finland through his visits to the famous Finnish composer, Sibelius. When he came to Canada a few years ago to adjudicate provincial music festival competitions he was so struck by the resemblance of certain sections in Northern Ontario to the country on the shores of the Baltic that he almost imagined himself there. Other travellers state that the Maritime provinces would also make a most suitable field for Finnish immigration. Of the excellence of the Finns as settlers there is very little question, and it is to be hoped that the coming visit of the governmental commission will be fruitful of results.

Quebec Provincial Elections

Within a few weeks Quebec Province will hold its Provincial elections. Of that there is no doubt, although, at the moment of writing, the date of the elections has not been officially announced. It is expected that a day between May 16 and June 7th will be fixed on, one nearer the latter than the former being the more likely as, owing to the early spring, and the consequent progress that the farmers will have made in the planting of crops, polling in June would involve less loss of time for the rural sections of the Province. The Government, naturally enough, is disposed, as far as possible, to consider the convenience of the farmers from whom it has received such solid electoral support.

At the same time, Mr. Taschereau and his colleagues are fully alive to the necessity of regaining the ground that they lost, at the last general election, on the island of Montreal. They do not need the seats with the large majority, they can count on from rural Quebec; but, most emphatically, they need the prestige that a large representation from Montreal and its vicinity would bring them; and they have, for long, been making the most strenuous efforts to improve their prospects on the island. With this end in view, it is quite on the cards that two Cabinet Ministers, Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, and Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, will run for a couple of the Montreal seats—possibly St. James and Maisonneuve—at the forthcoming elections. Mr. David is, oratorically, the most brilliant, and, personally, one of the most popular, of Premier Taschereau's Ministers. Mr. Mercier has been a success as a departmental head—he is chief of a department, the work of which he knows from A to Z. He is the son of one of the Province's most famous Premiers, and enjoys the reputation of being as straight as a line.

If these two Ministers contest Montreal constituencies, they will probably capture them on their prestige and popularity. But, all the same, in spite of all the assiduous patching-up of political fences that has been going on for so long, the Government's prospects on the island, and particularly in the city of Montreal, are not so bright as it would like to see them. There are tricky cross-currents in one place, dangerous under-currents in another, personal jealousies here and the likelihood of unofficial candidatures there; so that, altogether, the Liberal situation in Montreal is more than a little complicated.

Oil Upon Troubled Waters

However, Premier Taschereau, though he can be still enough in his political opponents, has a great name as a reconciler of differences and as a healer of divisions, within the ranks of his own party. He knows when to be both at once. And it would not be surprising to a nicety when to be suave and when to be firm, and if, once the election date is set, the troubled waters in Montreal and district,—troubled, that is to say, from the Government's point of view—were to respond, in becoming fashion, to the pouring of the oil. In any case, the Liberals are likely to do better on the island of Montreal than at the last elections. They could not well do worse.

The result of the elections, taking the Province as a whole, is scarcely in doubt. The Government has a good legislative and administrative record behind it. The finances of the Province are in first-class shape, and, from one end of it to the other, there is fairly widespread, if unobtrusive prosperity. Upon the Provincial Conservative party, on the other hand, there weighs the tradition of many successive defeats at the polls. It is very indifferently organized. And, truth to tell, it has suffered much from a forcible feeble kind of leadership in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sauve, the Opposition leader, has put his foot in it—indeed, one might almost say, all his four feet—a good deal oftener than there was any reason for him to do. Indeed, it would be interesting to know whether—and, if so, in what way—he expects his attacks on the leading Conservative papers of the Province (because these did not assail the Taschereau Government in the same violent and unmeasured terms as he himself did) to stand him in good stead at the impending elections.

By the way, an interesting rumor is current to the effect that Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads in the Taschereau Government, is going to resign his seat in the Legislative Council, and contest a seat for the Legislative Assembly. Now, whenever Mr. Taschereau may think fit to retire from the Premiership, it is probable that his successor will be found in either Mr. Perron or Mr. David, and the former's chance of succeeding to it would be better as an M.L.A. than as an M.L.C. Moreover, it is undoubtedly an anomaly that the head of the Government's greatest spending department—that of Roads—should be a member of the non-elective chamber. On the

other hand, Mr. Perron is Government leader in the Legislative Council and has proved himself very efficient, in the way of getting business through expeditiously, in that capacity. Thus, while both Mr. Perron himself, and the Taschereau Government would probably gain in popularity, were he to resign his seat in the Legislative Council, and run for one in the Assembly, this gain would be offset, to a certain extent, at any rate, by the loss of his leadership in the Upper House.

Abundant Censorship in Quebec

The Quebec Board of Censors is the perfect pattern of its kind. Diffidence is not one of its characteristics, it believes in carrying censorship to a logical conclusion, and with the mechanical precision and complete sagacity of a meat-chopper it wields the shears on all objects of literature and art that come under its authority. The result is often a reduction to such absurdity that one's despair is overwhelmed with laughter.

Recently the film version of Nathaniel Hawthorne's classic, "The Scarlet Letter," came to the attention of the Board. As those who read more than the current magazines know, it is a realistic novel of the Puritan days of New England, and centres round the social ostracism of Hester Prynne, who loved not wisely but too well. She is branded with the scarlet letter of shame because her child has no legal claim to a father. When the picture was shown in Toronto it was discovered that the producers, undoubtedly anticipating a certain hostility, had watered down Hawthorne's theme until the film version appeared a pale and entirely innocuous replica of the original. Of course, Hester still figured as the mother of an illegitimate child and this was too much for the Quebec Board of Censors. At their insistence Hester was made a widow. That this destroyed the entire significance of the novel did not bother them, probably did not occur to them. It was sufficient that virtue had triumphed again.

How the film-fans of Quebec would puzzle out the matter of the scarlet letter which adorned Hester's bosom must remain in doubt. They might decide that it was merely a mark of widowhood in those early days, or as has been suggested, regard it as Hester's brand of punishment for having let her canary sing on Sunday. Some few might even take it as the mark of one who went about stupidly attempting to regulate other people's morals, the letter "A" standing for Ass.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Yukon Gold Discoveries

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

By an unprecedented coincidence, the copy of SATURDAY NIGHT containing Mr. Woodside's letter did not fall into my hands until very recently—several weeks after its publication. I refer to his protest of your critic's estimate of my recent volume, "The Long Day."

Mr. Woodside has attacked me before and with groundless violence. The credit due Henderson for putting Carmack in the way of making his spectacular discovery is detailed at length in my volume, much of it quoted from Olive, himself, added to which I have the authority of the last Government report but one, which states that officially Carmack is accepted as the "discoverer."

To Mr. Woodside's previous attacks, I made no reply. His charge that I was ignorant of the country and that some day he would write the "true history" of the Yukon, left nothing to be said. But I cannot allow the accusation of libelling Commissioner Ogilvie to pass unchallenged. Ogilvie was not a man who could be libelled. His actions were too simple, too unambiguously forthright to admit of doubt. No scoundrel, no Government official, held any uncertainty as to the course William "Fido" should adopt—officially it was the honest one. In the matter of "Lowe's Fraction," Mr. Woodside has kindly endowed me with a subtlety which in my work is regrettably lacking. Probably no other reader will see in a simple statement any hint from the Commissioner to Dick Lowe of the existence of rich dirt. The Commissioner answered a direct question, and Lowe acted promptly upon that answer.

As for making heroes of men like "Swift Water Bill," I must confess that it never occurred to me that the mention of a man in print transformed him from an ordinary human to the virtuosity of a hero. This attitude of mind may, however, account for Mr. Woodside's repeated assaults. (This is a point for me, Henry!)

Shut in as we undoubtedly were, intimate as we were forced to be, no man can claim to know all about the Yukon. Like the five blind men describing the elephant, no five of us saw the Territory through the same eyes. Our paths might cross now and again, but, thank high heaven, they did not necessarily run parallel!

In closing, I submit, sir, that your Literary Editor was well within his rights in saying that "The Long Day" is a lively and entertaining book!

Yours faithfully,

W. S. DILL.

Using Up Our Capital

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—A well-known Canadian politician in a recent address before the Montreal Reform Club said:—
"As a Canadian, let me say I believe there is less danger of a foolish Government in Canada than in any other part of the world."

This statement was made in all seriousness and despite the fact that the speaker is a prominent member of the Government that is responsible for a fiscal policy that resulted last year in bringing imports into Canada from the United States to the value of \$678,573,323, and in our sending exports to that country to the value of only \$165,994,595, practically one-half of which consisted of the products of our forests, and the remainder being made up largely of raw wheat. If this does not convict the government responsible for this policy of being a "foolish" government, notwithstanding the assertion of the minister, then I am unacquainted with the definition of the word.

During the same year, 1926, it is to be noted Canada bought three times as much from the United States as from all the countries of the British Empire combined, so that we have not only a very "foolish" government but what looks to me very much like a disloyal government as well. Certainly the fiscal policy it pursues is not a policy intended to advance the interests of the British Empire.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, Canada is simply being used as a free store house for raw materials to be drawn upon at pleasure by the United States, and as a dumping ground for the same raw materials after they have been converted by Americans into manufactured products at a large profit to themselves.

How long can a country that is living on its capital (its natural resources) remain solvent? Certainly no longer than the resources last. Even one of the government's own "royal commissions" which cannot be accused of animosity against the government, warns that "Canada is dissipating her forests (her most vital natural resource), more rapidly than any other country in the world."

A country may enjoy temporary prosperity through the prodigal misuse of its capital. Ponce lived in luxury till the bubble burst.

Have we a foolish government? Ask the victims of Ponce who were merely doing exactly what Canada is doing to-day, namely, living on their own capital.

An examination of the trade policies of every country on the globe will reveal none that can equal Canada's foolishness.

It only needs the adoption of a common sense fiscal policy to make Canada the most prosperous country in the world.

Will it come too late?

FRANK J. D. HARRISON.

Montreal, March 21.



BEETHOVEN'S ONLY OPERA REVIVED

IT IS one of the advantages of musical centenaries that many of the less familiar works of great men are apt to be revived on such occasions. Most of us now know a good deal more of the music of Beethoven than we did last autumn, and have heard works of his that are rare occurrences. Among them is his single opera "Fidelio," seldom done nowadays, though the overture "Leonore No. 3," which is a part of it is one of the most popular of concert numbers. This year in honor of the composer's centenary the Metropolitan Opera House revived "Fidelio" on a sumptuous scale, and so far as the score was concerned it was a revelation of beauty.

The reason "Fidelio" is so seldom done is that it has one of the most insipid librettos ever penned and the music itself, though often exquisitely pathetic, can hardly be called dramatic. The book is an adaptation of a sentimental French romance by J. N. Bouilly, entitled, "Leonore." There is plenty of intrigue in the story, but unfortunately it is not set forth in adequate dramatic form. The scene is laid in Spain and Don Pizarro, a wicked person, has incarcerated his enemy, Florestan, in a dungeon with the aim of compassing his death. Leonore, the faithful wife of Florestan, to accomplish her husband's release disguises herself as a boy and obtains employment in the prison. Before the intervention of a timely rescuer, Don Fernando, she meets with some sad adventures. She first imperils her position by unconsciously winning the affections of the daughter of the kindly jailer, Rocco, who decides to arrange a marriage between them unaware of Fidelio's sex. The saddest scene of all is when she is compelled to dig her husband's grave in momentary expectation that he will be slain before her eyes. But grief is turned to joy when a trumpet call (which by the way produces so lovely an effect in the familiar "Leonore" overture) announces the coming of Florestan's rescuer, Don Fernando.

Beethoven composed "Fidelio" in 1805, and it was first produced at Vienna in November of that year. He was then at the beginning of his prime as a great emotional melodist and creator of new harmonies, and still retained his hearing, and knowledge of the limitations of the human voice; so that in a vocal sense "Fidelio" is more grateful and satisfying than later works. The opera is brief, two acts in two scenes, and the score when presented so well as at the Metropolitan reveals entrancing beauty from the first note to the last. Beethoven did not feel himself really at ease in the operatic medium and composed no less than four overtures. It seems strange that he should have finally rejected "Leonore, No. 3," and substituted the less lovely "Fidelio Overture," but Artur Bodanzky, the conductor, played the former overture as entr'acte music. Mr. Bodanzky has also composed effective recitative, which is a definite enrichment of the score.

"Fidelio" is not a work which permits of much spectacle, but the famous Josef Urban made an imaginative and dignified series of settings. The cast embraced several of the best of the German section of the Metropolitan forces and the splendid choristers of the opera house were heard to especial advantage in the famous chorus of prisoners. It is said that Beethoven chose this story because he wanted to present through the medium of music, the sentiment of pure womanly devotion, and among all operatic scores, that of "Fidelio" is perhaps most permeated with exalted spiritual qualities. Nanny Larsen-Todsen who sang the title role, has not only the height and physique to give the illusion of a handsome youth, but her tones were notably moving and sincere in moments of anguish. Editha Fleischer, a young singer with a lyrical voice of delightful quality, was heard in the secondary role of the jailer's daughter. The superb baritone, Frederic Schorr, made a most picturesque villain. The role of Florestan was sung by Rudolf Laubenthal, who proved excellent in the pathetic music of this brief role, and other noted singers of renowned artistry were Michael Bohnen, Gustav Schuetzenborf, and George Meader.

"THE KING'S HENCHMAN"

The greatest furore which has attended any event of the past musical season was the production of a new lyric drama, "The King's Henchman," Deems Taylor's set-

ting of an already published play, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. Both are Americans, and so far as I am aware it is the only native attempt at grand opera that has become a public success. The Metropolitan has in days gone by tried several works by American composers, that have been "successes of esteem," the deepest damnation of faint praise. I was present at the second performance and the rush on the box office was almost a riot, for New York is very proud of Deems Taylor. Earlier in the day I accidentally heard one of the technical staff of the Metropolitan comment on "The King's Henchman," as an "unfinished opera for stringed instruments," and after the evening was over I realized that the criticism was shrewd. The most important part of the work is Mr. Taylor's orchestral score, which is very rich, fluent, and full of novel and beautiful harmonic passages.

Miss Millay's play, a story of Saxon England, has also certain effective qualities of mediæval romance. It has a suggestion of "Tristan and Isolde," but in this case Aethelwold, the foster brother of Eadgar, King of England, sent to bring back the beautiful Aelfrida, daughter of the Thane of Devon as his master's bride, deceives his master by telling him that the girl is plain, in order that he may remain in remote bliss with her. The plot is a study of feminine vanity, for when the girl learns that she might have been Queen, she reveals her loveliness to the King. Aethelwold, rueful, convicted of his breach of trust, and in revulsion against the woman who has betrayed him, kills himself. It is made apparent that she has gained no favor with the King either. The most beautiful portion of this lyric drama musically and otherwise, is the second act, when the lovers meet. Aelfrida has come into the forest on All Hallow's Eve when legend had it that by use of certain spells a girl might see the man she was destined to marry. She finds the fatigued Aethelwold sleeping beneath an oak, and imagines him to be a vision until he awakes, and ignorant of her identity, sings of his swiftly born love. The acting of Edward Johnson and Florence Easton in this scene, aided by mystical lighting, was beautiful in its quality of illusion.

Despite a fine orchestral score nobly interpreted by Tullio Serafin, "The King's Henchman" would fail badly without acting of a high order. Taking an already published text, Mr. Taylor had to deal with many phrases of unsingable character, and he is himself deficient in the art of composing interesting and imaginative recitative; he has none of the finesse of Bach and Handel, or of the modern Debussy in this respect. Much of the vocal score is mechanical. It lacks that emotional thrill which is the secret of effective music drama. Consequently a double burden is laid on the singers who must by their personalities create an artificial intensity to match the fervors of the orchestral score. I have never seen artists work harder to suggest the emotional fire that is missing in the music they have to sing, than did Edward Johnson (Aethelwold), Lawrence Tibbets (the King) and Florence Easton (Aelfrida). Indeed, every member of a large cast wrought themselves up in a stirring way, and it is clear that Deems Taylor must thank his interpreters for much of the popular acclaim that "The King's Henchman" has enjoyed.

LOVELIEST OF COMIC OPERAS

The caption on this paragraph may seem hyperbole, but I think that those who have seen a really fine production of Richard Strauss' best opera, "Der Rosenkavalier" (The Rose Bearer) will agree with me. I was present at the initial performance of this year's revival when Michael Bohnen for the first time in America assumed the comic role of Baron Ochs of Lerchenau, long identified at the Metropolitan with the personality of Otto Goritz. In plot and atmosphere, "Der Rosenkavalier" is much of the same type as many other roccoco plays of the eighteenth century like "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro." The author of the book is the noted German dramatist, Hugo Von Hoffmannsthal, and he has devised a story both romantic and farcical. The main character is an amorous old baron anxious to procure a beautiful maiden for his bride. One of the old Germanic ceremonies of betrothal was that the suitor should send to the prospective bride a silver rose, by a

third party. The Baron enlists the aid of the Princess Werdenberg, a fading coquette, to further his suit and provide a cavalier to convey the betrothal gift. The Princess assigns to the task her lover, Octavian, a youth who in carrying on his intrigue with her is accustomed to adopt woman's attire, after the manner of Don Juan. When Octavian delivers the rose to the fair Sophie, the pair immediately fall in love, and the girl's love is increased when she sees the grotesque old gallant her parents would give her as husband. The story grows more farcical when Octavian making adept use of his women's garb adopts measures which prove effective to drive the Baron from the scene. In the end the lovers are united and the coquettish Princess realizes that she has come to an age where she cannot hold the love of a charming youth like Octavian.

The action of the story is as wild and jocose as that of any ordinary comic opera, but it has been enveloped by Richard Strauss with a vast wealth of musical beauty unique in richness and distinction, deliciously humorous, and exquisitely tender and pensive. When "Der Rosenkavalier" was first announced in 1911, the American light opera impresario, Fred C. Whitney, who had made a fortune out of "The Chocolate Soldier," recognizing the popular appeal of the story, proposed to send it on tour in America; and paid out a very large sum in advance royalties. But when the score arrived in America he realized that costs of production would render the project impossible. The work requires three prima donnas of high attainment, and the complex and intricate beauties of the score could not be made effective with an orchestra of less than ninety able musicians. In addition the last act calls for an echo orchestra, and there are many minor roles which demand interpreters of artistic quality.

The Metropolitan Opera House presentation under the brilliant Bodanzky is a miracle of finesse and charm. Some of the loveliest music is that which surrounds the role of the fading beauty, Princess Werdenberg. The first act closes quietly with her in soliloquy, accompanied by an orchestral tone poem suggesting the passing of youth. It is music of ineffable tenderness, and the singing of Florence Easton is so sincere and gracious as to make the Princess her best role. The later love music is entrancingly idyllic. Octavian was sung by a mezzo-soprano, Maria Mueller, who made a very handsome youth, and sang delightfully both in humorous and passionate passages. The girl Sophie is scored for high lyric soprano and Editha Fleischer who made her first New York appearance in the part has a sweet, even voice of rare appeal. Many of the noted figures of the company were heard in minor roles, but the central figure was the versatile Michael Bohnen, a remarkable actor in whatever he attempts with a mellow bass voice at all times marvellously expressive. I have seen Bohnen in seven or eight roles, and no artist of either the operatic or the dramatic stage, has a greater gift of sinking his identity and at the same time conveying a sense of a strong, dominant personality.

Yet the most potent factors in "Der Rosenkavalier" are the conductor and orchestra. The taste, grasp of detail and fluent power of Bodanzky in this work stamps him as a conductor of the highest order.

"SEIGFRIED" AND "GOTTERDAMMERUNG"

I have spoken of the disappointing quality of the recitative in "The King's Henchman," and perhaps my critical mood was stimulated by the fact that in the afternoon I had heard Wagner's "Seigfried," a glorious example of recitative imaginatively treated in co-ordination with beautifully expressive orchestral utterance. Spectacle is a very important factor in "Seigfried," with its mystical forest scenes and the present production is poetic and magnificent, designed and painted by Prof. Hans Kautsky of Vienna. The stage direction is in charge of a noted expert, Samuel Theiman. Stage dragons are usually objects of mirth, but the "wurm" Faifer, in this presentation is the most marvellously realistic beast that could be imagined. The illusion was heightened by the wonderful tones of a basso named James Wolfe, usually assigned to magical roles which demand unique vocal treatment. Laubenthal, who sang Seigfried, makes an ideal picture and his acting in the scene of the forging of the sword was remarkably impressive, but his voice was deficient in quality in strenuous passages for the high voice. His singing in the passionate love scene after the awakening of Brunnhilde, with which the work concludes, was impassioned and Nanny Larsen-Todsen's impersonation of the lovely valkyr was a noble one, although the tragic power of her acting shows to better advantage in the unhappy Brunnhilde of "Gottterdammerung." The "Seigfried" cast was a fine one throughout, with Editha Fleischer singing the lovely tones of the Forest Bird and Karin Branzell, a very fine contralto, as Erda. Frederic Schorr, one of the finest of contemporary baritones, was most impressive as The Wanderer (Wotan) while the Mime of Max Bloch and the Alberich of Gustav Schuetzenborf were capital examples of the acting of weird roles, aided by skilful vocal coloration.

"Gottterdammerung" is to me the noblest of the four sections of "The Ring," and the most impressive performance in it was the amazingly sinister Hagen of Michael Bohnen of which I have written in the past. Laubenthal appears to better advantage in this work because the vocal demands made on Seigfried are not so strenuous. Schorr sings Gunther and in small subsidiary roles some of the leading singers of the opera house are heard. The stage director of "Gottterdammerung" is Wilhelm Von Wymetal, who handles most of the German operas done there. The rare quality of the Metropolitan orchestra, remarkably rich in fine soloists, and the splendid efficiency and poetic fire of Bodanzky, the conductor, were apparent at all times, and especially so in Seigfried's death music. This slender and almost wasp-like Hungarian has created an immense following for himself and his every appearance is the signal of a great outburst of applause.

Ad Thaliarchum

(Horace, Book I, Ode 9.)

SEE how Soracte's lofty peak
Gleams white with snow;
The laden boughs in every grove
Are bending low;
The very waters in the streams
Have ceased to flow.

Heap high the logs upon the coals;
Drive out the chill; to cheer our souls,
Fetch Thaliarchus good strong wine;
A jar of four year old Sabine.
The rest leave to the Gods!

—Translated by F. C. Armstrong.

Charity

Soft peace she brings; wherever she arrives
She builds our quiet as she forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peevish Nature even,
And opens in each heart a little heaven.

—Prior.



AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES

It recently paid a visit of a few hours' duration to Canada, crossing from Detroit to the Border Cities. The delegation comprises representatives of employers and employees and is studying employment conditions in the United States. It will make a report to the Commonwealth Government which, it is hoped, will be a basis for better understanding between capital and labor. While in Canada the delegates were the guests of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd., at Ford, Ont., where the photo was taken. In the centre of the front row is W. R. Campbell, vice-president and treasurer of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada.



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"The Paper Worth While"

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Black and White at Toronto Art Gallery

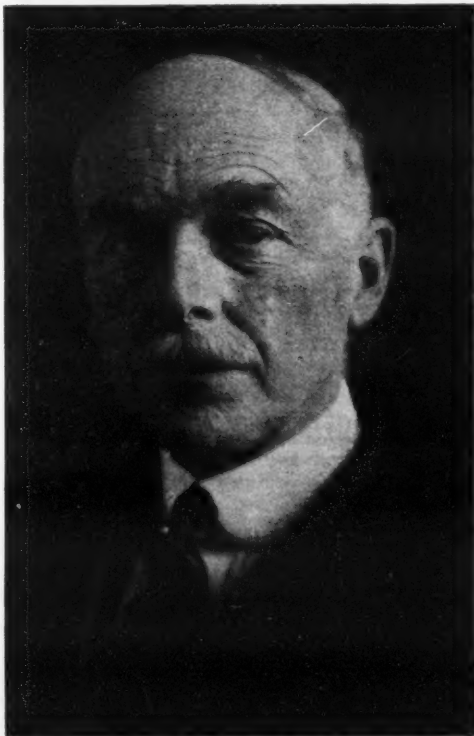
Notable Historical Drawings by C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A.—Graphic Arts Club's Fine Exhibition

By Hector Charlesworth

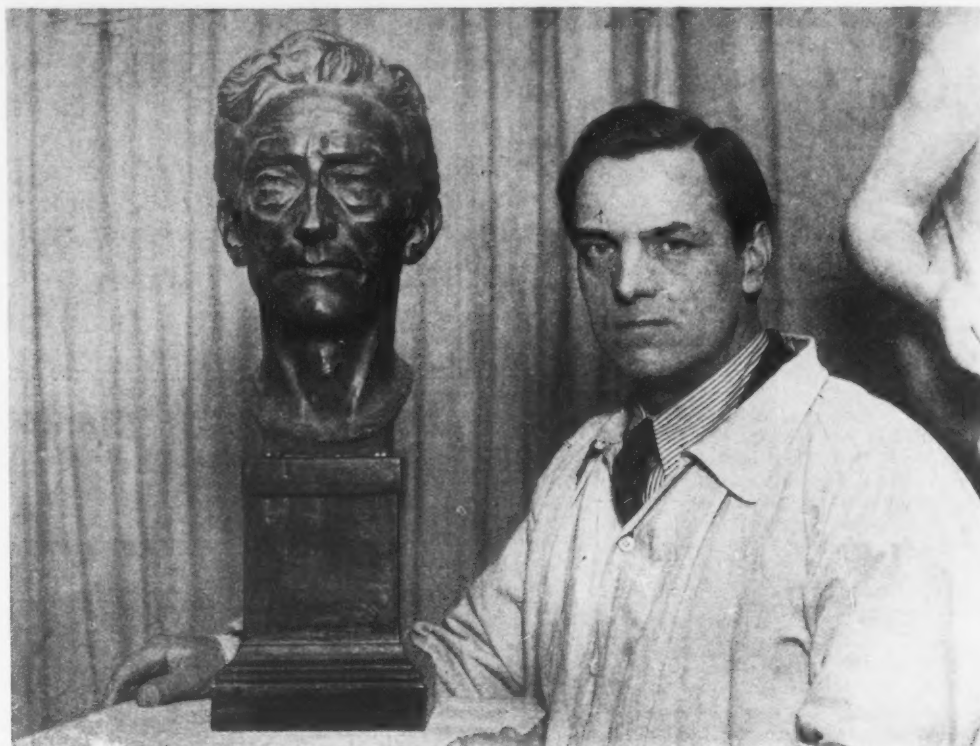
THE discussion aroused by the nerve wracking International Exhibition of Modern Art at the Toronto Art Gallery has distracted attention from three coincident displays at the same institution, the annual exhibition of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art; the Historical Paintings and Drawings of C. W. Jefferys, R.C.A., and the annual spring salon of the Toronto Camera Club. The "Modern Art" show is no doubt interesting to students of psychiatry, but my advice to the average person would be the same as that which dentists and doctors give to those who are to undergo treatment requiring an anaesthetic; don't take any breakfast or other meal beforehand. One good effect of the show, like that of the New York Independents, which I recently saw, is that it puts one in a friendlier mood to our own modernists, who are incapable of such impostures.

The other displays have a sane and healthy interest for normal picture lovers. The ninety paintings and drawings illustrating the History of Canada and the United States by Mr. Jefferys are a most notable demonstration of the abilities of one of the finest and most sincere craftsmen on this continent. All are in the nature of illustrations, but the artist's clean fluency of line, refined decorative sense, and notable feeling for mass and color (where it is required) give the whole collection unique artistic distinction. Mr. Jefferys' work has been very widely known but it is only in a show like this that one gets a complete cumulative impression of the valuable work he has been doing, of his ability to unite diligent historical research with rare aesthetic intuitions.

It may be that its proximity to the "Modern Art" show produced favorable reactions, but the annual exhibition of the Canadian Society of Graphic Arts struck me as the best and most distinguished that this organization has presented. The number of talented users of pen, pencil, crayon and brush that we possess is surprisingly large; and many of them unite sound craftsmanship with imagination. Particularly fine are four pencil sketches of the older quarters of Montreal by Charles Comfort which combine



BRITISH CHEMICAL CHIEF IN GREAT WAR DEAD
Dr. A. W. Crossley, director of the Shirley Institute of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, Oldbury, Manchester, died recently, aged fifty-eight. Dr. Crossley was successively demonstrator at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, Professor of Chemistry and Director of Research at the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.



FAMOUS ACTOR IN BRONZE
Charles Pibworth, the well known sculptor, photographed in his studio at Cheyne Walk, with the striking bust he has just completed of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, the most noted Hamlet of our time.

salience and elegance with economy of effect. Dorothy Stevens Austin's etching "Calvary, Vercheres" is a notable example of a dramatic subject treated with beauty and distinction. Another more appealing study is Paul Alfred's "Old Houses, Montreal." The etchings of J. W. Chester, particularly "House of the Four Evangelists," are of fine quality, and among the many displays of chalk drawings a figure study by Arthur Blumhart is especially gracious. One of the most fascinating entries is a series of "Note Book Sketches" by T. G. Greene, delightful in touch and vision; and the etchings of Fred Finley, especially one showing a patent medicine vendor selling his wares, are notable in their handling of light and shade. One of the best pen and ink drawings is W. Stanley Funnell's sure and delicate study "Michelham Priory, Sussex." Walter Huntley's six drawings in crayon and sanguine are notable for strength and elegance of treatment. Maida Parlow Knowles shows some admirable portrait studies, and "Edge of a Lake," an etching by Alice Innes, is especially charming. Stanley Moyer's charcoal portrait of Madame Nazimova and his sanguine of Miss Gertrude Ross are excellent and characteristic, and among the many illustrations one by Martin Rowley is outstanding. Walter J. Phillips' series of color woodcuts are a feature of the show, each remarkable for sincerity, taste and beauty. The veteran G. A. Reid exhibits several fine examples of pen and wash, the most attractive of which is "Roman Aqueduct, Segovia." Gordon Payne's pencil drawing "Mayflower in Drydock" is admirable in delicate, suggestive treatment of line, and Charles H. Scott's Vancouver etchings are impressive in their handling of line and mass. The beauty and distinction of two child studies in charcoal by Will Staples arrest attention. A little portrait of haunting and delicate sentiment quite remarkable in modelling is Eileen Wedd's pencil drawing, "Miss S." Arthur Sullivan's "Sea Fairies" is a most delightful decorative piece in pen and ink. Alison Weldon's charcoal "Beulah" reveals a promising talent, and Stanley Turner's imaginative treatment of several familiar Toronto scenes demonstrate a sure touch and revealing vision.

The Toronto Camera Club's show reveals how fully aesthetic feeling has permeated modern photography and is full of beautiful tonal effects marked by a fine sense of composition.

Purchases for National Gallery

ON AN enquiry from Arthur Bettez, M.P. (Three Rivers) the Minister of Public Works (Hon. J. C. Elliott) recently presented to the House of Commons the following list of the purchases of Canadian pictures which it is proposed to make for the National Gallery if prices offered by the trustees are agreed to by the artists concerned:

Paul Alfred—Winter Market, Byward (oil).
Dorothy Stevens Austin—Cliff Houses (etching).
Allan Barr—Portrait of Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A., L.L.D. (oil).
Eric Bergman—Pine Tree (colored woodcut); Looking Through the Pine (colored woodcut).
F. H. Bridgen—Rapids on the Michipicoten (watercolor).
William Brymner, R.C.A.—Two Girls Reeling (watercolor).
F. S. Challener, R.C.A.—Evening Breeze (oil).
Charles F. Comfort—Stoney Lake (watercolor); December (color print).
Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.—Huy on the Meuse (oil).
H. Valentine Fanshawe—A Throat to Harvest (watercolor).
Henri Hebert, R.C.A.—Alphonse Jongers (bronze).
Edwin H. Hogate—Toem Poles No. 1 (woodcut); Toem Poles No. 2 (woodcut); Landing Stage, Port Essington (woodcut); Tsimshian Chief (drawing); Tsimshian Indian (drawing).
Thorau MacDonald—Loons on the Coast (drawing); Swans and New Snow (drawing).
Lilias T. Newton, R.C.A.—Nude Figure (drawing).
Peggy Nichol—Portrait in the Evening (oil).
Elizabeth S. Nutt—Northwest Arm, Halifax, N. S. (oil).
L. A. C. Panton—Milwinter (oil).
Walter J. Phillips, R.C.A.—Wylie Mill Bridge (woodcut).
George A. Reid, R.C.A.—Algonia Lake (watercolor).
Sarah M. Robertson—Le Repos (oil).
A. deFoy Suitor Cote, R.C.A.—The Moaning of the Winds (charcoal); Quebec Peasant (charcoal); Quebec Peasant (charcoal).
Dorner Watson, R.C.A.—Waning Winter (oil).
A. Curtis William—on, R.C.A.—Fish Sheds, Newfoundland (oil).
Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Mrs. E. M.—Head of a Negress (bronze).

Our feelings are one part our own and three parts the legacy of a hundred forefathers; that is why a national temperament is in some measure possible.

The Passing Show

THE POET AGAIN WRITES TO HIS CHILD

I love to see a little child
All happy at his play.
His laughter free as is the Wind
Relaxes the plodding day!
Oh, Carefree Cherub! Who can find
In every act and thing
A simple joy serenely blind
To what the night may bring!
Hark! How he chuckles as he goes
About his childish way
What was that time when man arose
And laughed to greet the day?
Life was a garden then, they say,
And man had yet to frown—
Before he built a world to weigh
His weary shoulders down!
Ah, child of mine, the tears beglut
My eyes to look at thee—
I did not guess that book you eut
Was from MY library!

Every day of the week it was his duty to stand at the entrance to the trains and announce: "Train for Chicago on Track Four! Train for New York on Track Six! Train for Vancouver on Track Three!"
And on Sunday afternoon it was his delight to take his family for a little trip to Port Credit.

Things change. The man who sits up nowanights with a sick friend is the radio-fan trying to find out what is the matter with his tubes.

Black and white, it seems, is the predominant color combination of the spring mode. The black being the dress, we suppose.

The Canadian Labor Party, resentful because Premier Baldwin has been invited to partake in the ceremonies, will ignore the Jubilee celebration. This should make it a howling success.

There's no doubt that it is spring now. The janitor has turned on the heat.

"Is Mr. Brown in?"
"No, he's in conference."
"When do you expect him back from the links?"

They say that all these art exhibitions have hanging committees but we've never seen them do their stuff.

Warmth by wireless is predicted by a Pittsburg scientist.
More political speeches?

THE JEALOUS TRAVELLER

Oh, there's a train to Montreal,
A ship to London Town;
And they are crowded spring and fall
By Mr. Smith and Brown.
But at the stove I sit me down,
And though you may not see—
I'm on a trip to London Town
Afore and elbow-free!

An optimist is a man who plants his garden while his next door neighbor is building a chicken-coop.

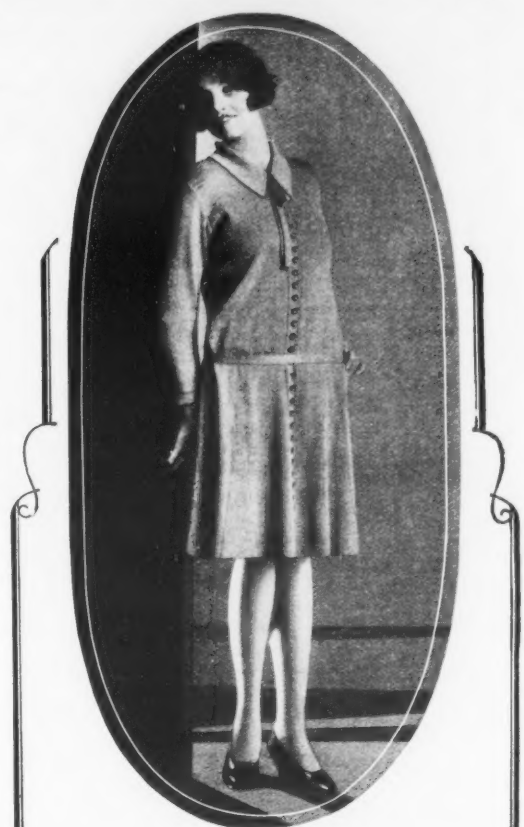
A judge in Syracuse, N.Y., urges that all couples be required to advertise their marriages two weeks before the event.
Usually, however, this matter is left to the young lady.

The test of self-control is dressing in an upper berth.

Those who believe there aren't any good people left in the world must "throw" their parties where there aren't any neighbors.

Professor O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin says that school statistics show that girls slightly exceed boys in mental ability.
And what about sentimental ability?

Mayor-elect Thompson of Chicago was swept into office on a slogan of "Keep The British Out of Chicago!"



Chic—

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It was a foregone conclusion that he would be elected on such a platform. For wherever the British get in, the first thing they do is to establish Law and Order.

Hal Frank



AT ONE time the United States was shocked by a Congress that voted an annual billion dollar appropriation. Canada, with one-twelfth of the population, has a parliament that has just voted an annual expenditure of half a billion. The session was brief, for which the tax payer should return thanks, as every day it was prolonged added several million dollars to his burden.

Not in twenty years has money been voted with such prodigality. Hon. James A. Robb has never been a vigilant "watch dog of the treasury," but this session he completely abdicated his duty and invited "the boys" to take what they wanted. "The boys," more particularly those from Nova Scotia and Quebec, were not bashful in responding, and within a year Nova Scotia will be a province surrounded by breakwaters, while in Quebec wharves will have to be double-decked if the pork-barrel policy is continued.

With the reduction in sales tax and income tax and the increase in expenditure, Mr. Robb starts the present fiscal year with a balance sheet \$50,000,000 to the bad. He may balance his next budget, but if he does it will be at the expense of any further tax reduction. He is taking a gambler's chance on increased business and another bumper crop. If either fails, then he will become a minister of deficits.

Much of the expenditure was unjustified, and forced by election promises. The Finance Minister had to surrender to party demands. Many of the Liberals were mutinous over Hon. W. D. Euler's more stringent customs regulations, the appropriation for Washington and the Defence estimates, and their hostility was minimized by appropriations for their particular constituencies.

Apparently the Conservatives have adopted the policy of simply registering their protest, and placing the responsibility on the Government. They believe the more the Government now spends, the less will be available for election year. Only on the appropriation to house Hon. Vincent Massey and his retinue did they make any strong fight.

As to the Progressives they are hopeless. Most of them have been absorbed into the government party, while of those who remain outside, the government can get most of them when desired. Only such men as Lucas, Campbell, Kennedy, Carmichael and Fansher (Last Mountain) maintain any consistent independence. John Evans is independent in spots, while Miss Macphail appears to be as adverse to voting against the government as she is to voting for cadet training. Labor representatives are a libel on the real Trades' Unionists. They are professional politicians, and simply work labor like many of the Progressives farm the farmer. Any serious criticism of government expenditure cannot be expected from them while they want something.

JUDGING by the recent session the electors in their last selections did not send much promising new material to the national parliament. In Colonel J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defence, the government has made a valuable find, if they can keep him, but it is currently rumored he is already regretful he left law for politics. Realizing the necessity of modern and effective defence measures, he is humiliated by his own colleagues from Quebec, and finds he must depend upon support from Conservatives denied him by his fellow-Liberals. He may not retire, but it is certain if he had to choose again he would not enter the government. Hon. W. D. Euler, from whom much was expected, appears to have got in wrong with everybody. He was counted a strong man who would resign rather than retreat, but his failure to combat the Sifton raid and his alleged surrender to the smugglers' friends in his own party, have injured his prestige, without making friends for him among those politicians whose tolerance for smuggling is extreme. Hon. Robert Forke has run true to form. Little was expected of him, and he has not proven a disappointment. In Parliament he presented a pitiable spectacle of bewilderment when presenting his estimates. Other members of the cabinet have pursued a strictly middle course that has roused neither enthusiasm nor antagonism. Looking across to the Opposition benches it is apparent that Toronto, in R. C. Matthews and Colonel Young, has added two good men to its representation. Major-General McRae, Vancouver, has been a valuable find for the Conservatives. The Rhodes-Scholar has also made his appearance in parliament as W. G. Ernst, Conservative, Queens-Lunenburg, and J. T. Thorson, South-Centre Winnipeg, are Oxford men. Labor has increased representation from two to four, and among those who came back after defeat was the irrefragable William Irvine, who is an anomaly in politics, being a radical and protectionist. The Progressives have decreased in number and ability. In the movement, some years ago, from the pulpit to the plow, there was an improvement in the church but a deterioration in agriculture. After another election the Progressive will be extinct, and the country will experience no regrets.

DURING the session of 1926 the Conservative Senate was the Liberal Government's most valuable asset, and would have so continued if it had not been for a revolt in the ranks of the Conservatives. Many Conservative Senators refused to longer serve as official executioners for the legislation of the Liberal administration. This led to a distinct cleavage in their ranks, the retirement of their leader, and the necessity of the election of his successor next session.

During that session the Senate changed from a court of revision to a court of rejection. The government passed an Old Age Pensions Bill, which they wanted killed, and the Conservative Senate obligingly did so and lost to their party thousands of votes. This year the same bill, which is crude, impractical, discriminatory and coercive of the provinces, was again passed. The Conservative Senate was prepared to serve the government again when the revolt came.

Again, the amendments to the Grain Act were passed. Down came the representatives of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to have the Senate pull themselves and the government out of a hole. The government wanted the bill killed; the Minister of Trade and Commerce sought to render it futile by Grain Commission approved changes. Many Liberal Senators and the stand-pat Conservative

Senators were ready to do the deed when revolt again came in the Conservative ranks and the farmers got the return of their rights, taken from them three years ago.

These revolts did not make for unanimity in the Conservative party in the Second Chamber, and the cleavage may be perpetuated in the selection of a successor to Hon. W. B. Ross. The Montreal influence in the Senate is very powerful in both parties, but there are at least twenty Conservative Senators who will not be dominated by it. They will, no doubt, urge the selection of Hon. W. B. Willoughby as leader as he is a Conservative but not a Tory. If the Montreal influence is powerful enough to dictate the Conservative leadership then there will be three parties in the Senate.

ISSUES and legislation in the Commons, such as the Hudson's Bay Railway, the Ottawa River power grab, the Washington Embassy, and Speaker Lemieux's unjustified assumption of authority, precipitated keen debates, and in at least two of these satisfactory results were obtained. There are arguments in favor of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway as a mineral and colonization road, but there is objection to voting enormous appropriations for no definite objective. The government proposes to spend millions without any definite terminal in sight. Their selection is to be made by a man who won his reputation in the tropics, and his knowledge of artificial ice production on the West African coast is his qualification for dealing with the ice fields, flocks and herds of Nelson, Churchill and the Straits.

The defeat of the Sifton grab of the Ottawa River power has left in its wake a serious issue. No doubt an attempt will be made to compensate the chartermongers, and this, if successful, will cost the treasury at least \$2,000,000. Toward the close of the fight the objective was for compensation, not charter renewal, and the government favors compensation to liquidate the obligation to the Siftons incurred at the last election.

Premier King and Hon. James Malcolm sponsored the Washington Embassy. Hon. Vincent Massey has been in Washington three months, and has obligated the government \$530,000. If he continues at this rate he will be a more expensive luxury than the Government Merchant Marine or the Quebec Harbor.

On the last day of the session Speaker Lemieux received a well-earned rebuff from Parliament. During his term of office he has been increasingly domineering. His attempt to set aside the authority of the Civil Service Commission and secure Parliamentary endorsement for salary increases for friends, was thwarted by Hon. R. B. Bennett, and so strong was the case against the Speaker that the Prime Minister had to join in the rebuke. This action of Parliament rendered it distinctly popular among those associated with the administration of the House of Commons.

FOR a time it was believed the Conservative National Convention at Winnipeg would be postponed until 1928, but after several meetings toward the close of the session arrangements were made which will guarantee a gathering next October. It is admitted a mistake was made in fixing the date for this year, but once the decision was made it was impossible to defer it. Unfortunately, those who made the decision for an early convention were inexperienced, and thought they could convene a national gathering by speeches and resolutions. More practical men have now taken charge.

At present there appears but Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. R. B. Bennett as qualified for leadership. It is true there are ambitious aspirants in Quebec and Manitoba, but the selection of any of these would be followed by the last rites to the Conservative party. Hon. Hugh Guthrie has scored greatly in his successful House leadership, and in this success he had the sincere and effective support of Hon. R. B. Bennett. Either would, as leader, be a credit to the party and bring success to it.

As customary the session, although brief, will be followed by periods of recuperation in Europe for several of the Ministers. Messrs. Forke, Robb and Malcolm are billed for continental tours, and the other Ministers are seeking reasons to justify them in doing likewise. Sir Robert Borden once said of one of his Ministers, "Mr. X's idea of government is to get things in a mess, and then take a trip round the world." Apparently the whole of the present cabinet will seek to evade the responsibility of the last session.



HON. J. H. KING, M.D., F.A.C.S., M.P., LL.D.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the Liberal Administration and British Columbia representative in the Cabinet.

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THE GEEK
MEANDERS

AIN'T IT SURPRISING

how the babies in arms are getting wise

Was over to the GIRL'S house last night and everything seemed lovely on the Rapahamock. We were just settling down for a nice COSY sociable evening, all wrapped up in the Chesterfield, with a box of GANONG'S BEST DOING THE CHAPERON ACT.

I say we were just about to SHARE one—you know—a bite for me and a nibble for you, when her kid brother pipes UP from underneath.

"Ha Ha—Ho Ho—ME TOO!"
Can you BEAT it?



Ganong's

(GB)
CHOCOLATES

Covent Garden Market to Remain

IT HAS been finally decided that Covent Garden Market shall not be transferred to the west central district as was the intention of the Beecham Trust who are ground landlords both of Covent Garden and of the Foundling Estate in Bloomsbury. The proposal aroused vehement opposition from the vested interests of the market and from the residents of Bloomsbury, and the syndicate bowed to the storm and withdrew the Bill which they proposed to introduce into Parliament.

From some points of view the scheme was a good one. The market estate is restricted to an area of nearly 7½ acres in the very heart of one of the best business centres of London, which is exceedingly valuable for building purposes. From all parts of the country and of the world, by road, rail, river and sea, the produce of the land converges at Covent Garden and is quickly distributed by an organization which is the outcome of hundreds of years

of experience in the knowledge of the population's needs. To reproduce this organization in some other venue would certainly be a task of great difficulty, but it would appear that sooner or later it is a problem that must be faced. Covent Garden is in a strait waistcoat; it is a growing business, with insufficient room in which to grow. One rather wonders how it adequately functions at all. Whether it can continue to do so under changing conditions, the restrictions which exist and the increasing demands upon it, is a matter of opinion. It must not be regarded in any sense as a local, or even a Metropolitan market; it is a national pool and exchange where buyer and seller meet to negotiate bulk sales, to receive information as to supplies and to enable prices to be fixed in due relation to supply and demand. Covent Garden, therefore, performs an outstanding national service of eminent importance to the whole of the trade and to the consumers of the country.

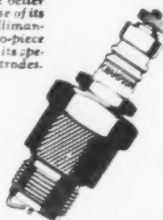


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CONFEDERATION TABLE AT REGINA
The above picture shows the table around which the Fathers of Confederation framed the terms under which the Dominion of Canada came into being at the Quebec Conference in 1864. At the time its historical value was not realized and years later when the Government of the Northwest Territories was formed it was unloaded on the new administration with other old furniture. It is now housed as shown above in the Saskatchewan Parliament Buildings. —Photo by Jones, Regina.

From Vince to Billy

By Lucius

(Being another unauthentic fragment found in a pigeon hole of the writer's imagination).

Dear Billy—

I have delayed writing you an intimate personal letter until the close of the session as I know full well how occupied you have been. My thoughts, however, were with you constantly as you stood like Daniel of old in the den of lions. And like Daniel you avoided being eaten alive, which, as the circus advertisements say, is grateful and comforting.

May I be permitted as an old friend (I feel sure I may associate myself with Wilfrid Laurier Macdougald in that delightful relationship) to congratulate you heartily on the manner in which you avoided fear on the one hand and rashness on the other in your conduct of the session. Although my time has been fairly well taken up in the duties of my new office and getting my plenipotentiary house in order, I have kept track of "Hansard," in fact I confess I read it each night in bed. A page or two will send me to sleep speedily, and it is one of the best bedtime stories. Particularly did I find your version of what really happened at the Imperial Conference a splendid sedative. I was off in dreamland before I finished the second paragraph.

Naturally you will be interested in my doings since I came to the reputed land of the free. I am helmed about by my secretariat. I note you have a vote for a "super-secretary." Nothing like these chaps to ensure your privacy. There is a real live "Mountie" scarlet coat and all at the door of my embassy, and he has been the object of much curiosity. When visitors are unable to break through the cordon of my secretariat they tackle the "Mountie" apparently on the theory so dear to the movies that the Royal Mounted always get their man. I noted that Ernie Lapointe told Tommy Church that the same flag (the red ensign) floated over my Washington quarters that flew in the London levees over Peter Larkin's modest little shack in Trafalgar Square. They do say that when Peter visited Westminster Abbey recently for some ceremonial service and the choir sang the "Te Deum" he thought it was a delicate tribute to his former mode of earning a livelihood. A very retiring, unassuming chap is Peter.

It was very kind of you to insert a vote in the estimates for half a million or so to provide proper quarters for my location. When one is a real live plenipotentiary and enjoys extraordinary, one has to put on the dog a bit. I noticed that the new United States envoy to Ottawa had not been able to take up his duties yet as there was no appropriation available for his salary and the like. That sort of thing does not worry us does it Billy? What is half a million between friends? We are linked together by ties of adversity and success which are stronger even (to use a simile which is reminiscent of other days) than hinder twine.

I have been exceedingly busy since I came to Washington. Hospitality has poured upon me. You know how it is. Dinners here, luncheons there and teas everywhere. It is difficult to keep one's head above the surface, but so far I have succeeded admirably. The Pilgrims' dinner was very nice, and I made one of my well-known "son moks" when I said there was as much need of a sentry along the thousands of miles of international border as there was of a fire extinguisher on the top of the pyramids. Of course, sentries are not so useful as customs officers, or as necessary, but I did not allude to that. I find the Americans love after-dinner speeches. An intellectual cocktail such as I can serve makes up for the absence of those of the Martini or Manhattan variety.

I think, Billy, I am going to like it over here when I get settled down and my secretariat functions smoothly. Of course life is not one gran' sweet song and I miss the sweet companionship of you and my many friends. Who was it that wrote

"Where are my friends? I am alone,
No comrade shares my beaker,
Some lie beneath the churchyard stone
And some before the Speaker."

Perhaps when you have thoroughly recovered from the fatigue of the session you will bring your new Magna Charta and visit me. I do not think, and of course I am not complaining that Wilfrid Macdougald and Andy Hayden should so continually enjoy your charming society. I envy them their constant opportunities of communion with a master mind. By the way, Hayden is a clever chap. A real sort of 'Andy man' to have about the place. Forever patching up holes in the fences.

I hope before you retire to your cloistered retreat at Kingsmere you will find time to write me one of your

characteristic letters with all news of yourself. I miss my former cabinet colleagues, and when my stock of after-dinner jokes runs low I feel inclined to write to friend Motherwell and get the latest. I don't know where he gets them; some must be relics of his early days in the West which have become new again—in their second childhood, so to speak. I notice Ernie Lapointe has gone to Australia. Nice fellow Ernie. I trust he will refrain from telling the Australians what they should do in the way of a defence contribution to the Empire. The weather is warm here; Peter Heenan would enjoy the deep-sea diving in these parts.

Bye, bye.

Your friend, Vince.

P.S.—If you bring your Magna Charta in your grip, put the famous "chart" in also that is, if you still have it.

John W. Dafoe

The Famous Manitoba Editor Who is a Power in the Land

By F. M. Kipp

JOHN W. DAFEO, editor-in-chief of the "Manitoba Free Press," is one of the few who carries on in Canada the old traditions of personal journalism. Over the years his personality has created for the editorial page of the "Free Press" an authority based on an appreciation of his broad knowledge and his keen public spirit. He is a great publicist rather than a great newspaperman, which explains the fact that the standard of the editorial page is not always maintained in the news columns of his paper. He is interested in opinions rather than in events, and in principles more than platforms. He is the confidant of statesmen and the adviser of politicians, and behind the scenes has had a hand in the solution of many a political crisis.

Although there are many who disagree violently with it, the "Manitoba Free Press" probably represents the mass viewpoint of the Prairie Provinces more accurately than any other publication, and its views are those of its editor, Mr. Dafeo. He is a Liberal, but his definition of liberalism is broad enough to cover the whole Progressive movement, and narrow enough to exclude the high-tariff section of Mr. King's party. He believes the West has not been given enough consideration in the formulation of the policies under which the old political parties operate, and for that reason he watched the development of the third party under Mr. Crevier and Mr. Forke without any alarm or apprehension. He saw clearly that it was but a militant branch of liberalism itself, and by whatever detail it was brought about, the result of the adventure was bound to be of advantage to Western Canada. He believes that in the past governments have inclined to favor the industrial East at the expense of the agricultural West, and he is convinced that the Progressive movement has developed in both Liberals and Conservatives the habit of thinking nationally instead of sectionally.

Mr. Dafeo has devoted much thought, and much space on his editorial page, to the question of Canada's status in the Empire. His sincerity is unquestioned, but a great many people are not prepared to follow into the advanced position he has assumed. He is a pronounced nationalist. He wants to develop a Canadian nationality, a Canadian literature, a Canadian state of mind, and he demands public, complete and unequivocal recognition of an equal status with any other part of the Empire. Any remaining ties reminiscent of a colonial dependency should be cut. The right of appeal to the Privy Council should be abolished, as well as the technical right of veto of Canadian legislation held by the British Parliament, and the Dominion should take to herself the legal, as she has the actual, right to amend her own constitution. He would leave as the sole bond of official communion the appointment by the Crown of our Governor-General, strictly on the recommendation of the Canadian Government. These are matters, it must be said, which do not greatly agitate the public, but he declines to accept the view that the formal conditions of our status do not matter so long as we enjoy the privileges of a free and independent state. He thinks in straight lines.

For many years Mr. Dafeo has been in close touch with the currents and cross-currents of political life in Canada. He enjoyed the confidence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and is supposed to be one of the trusted advisers of Mr. King. He has no political ambitions for himself, but lends for those engaged in furthering the cause in which he believes. His sagacious counsel has been at the disposal of many public men in Western Canada, and behind the scenes his broad experience and disinterested observation have contributed to the careers of political leaders and the successes of party platforms. His editorial style is virile, vigorous and authoritative.

Altogether an editor of the old style of editors, and a power in the land.

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beauty spots of the West. After Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and the principal cities of the prairies, there is the magnificence of the Rockies, and those famous beauty spots, Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley. Then there are two wonderful motor drives, from Banff to Windermere 104 miles, and from Field to Lake Louise 40 miles. The Kootenay district of which Nelson is the capital, and Okanagan Valley fruit country in which is located Penticton, will be visited, and Vancouver and Victoria, those rapidly growing Pacific Coast cities will delight everyone.

An illustrated booklet descriptive of the tour is now ready, and can be had on application to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College, P.O., Que.

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MUSIC and DRAMA

"Matthew Passion"
Nobly Sung

The presentation of J. S. Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" has now become an established episode of Holy Week in Toronto in which many of the most noted local musicians co-operate. This year it was sung for the second time at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, but previously it had been heard with most of the same leading figures on several occasions in Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. Like all truly great musical works it produces a greater emotional and intellectual appeal with each fresh hearing, and at the presentation on April 12th, many who had heard it on several occasions found fresh and more moving elements in it. This was to some extent due to the fact that the participants each year acquire a greater intimacy with its beauties and perfections of expression, and also to the fact that never in the past has the conductor, Dr. Ernest MacMillan, had under his baton choral and orchestral forces of quite so fine a quality.

The preparation of the "Matthew Passion" has been a labor of love with Dr. MacMillan and his co-conductor, Richard Tattersall, whose part in the development of this annual event is perhaps not fully realized by the general public. As in the past the first chorus was composed largely of members of the choir of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church and the second of the choir of Old St. Andrew's Church with some additional chorists. In certain of the chorales these singers were augmented by a chorus of boys from Upper Canada College, whose purity of utterance and excellence in expression added to the loveliness of these episodes. The verve, power and emotional appeal of the rendering was the more noteworthy in view of the fact that Dr. MacMillan had risen from a sickbed to conduct. As usual without the aid of a score he carried the work through gloriously to a superb conclusion.

The traditional "Passion" is a very old musical form ante-dating Bach, an adaptation of drama to ecclesiastical purposes which gave Handel the idea for the oratorio form which he created as a Lenten substitute for opera. It is based to some extent on Greek tragedy with dialogue, narrative and commentary. Bach in all composed five "Passions," of which the "St. John" (1724) and the "St. Matthew" (1729) have proven the most appealing to modern hearers. The richness and variety of effect to be found in the "Matthew Passion," particularly Bach's imaginative use of the various colors of the undeveloped orchestra of his day, are amazing. His handling of the solo voice and chorus, the scene of which was in a much more advanced state than instrumentalism, two hundred years ago, show that though he lived his life as a quiet craftsman at Leipzig he had dramatic instincts of the most phenomenal order;—thus we have the beginnings of all the greater subsequent developments in orchestra and voice drama in this glorious work.

The superb grasp which Dr. MacMillan possesses of all the expressive possibilities of the "Matthew Passion" was demonstrated from the first moment to the last. His singers were most admirably trained, and the freedom, verve and unflagging power of the interpretation made the three hours of performance seem less by at least a third. One has heard many musical events of half the duration that seemed longer, so magnificently did the conductor carry both auditors and performers with him. The Chorales have always a compelling grandeur of appeal, but for dramatic beauty of effect, backed by technical finesse, one has seldom heard choral singing to equal that of the choruses, "Hail Light-bringer" and "Thunders Their Fury Forgotten." The quality of the orchestra was exceptionally good, with two sections led by the well-known violinists, Goza de Kresz and Frank Blachford. The famous obligato as played by the former was especially thrilling. The music originally selected for the celebration, which serves as an accompaniment to the Narrator, was beautifully played on the piano-forte by Dr. Healy Willan, and Mr. Tattersall on the organ was most clean cut and impressive in his entries.

A great factor in the continued appeal of the "Matthew Passion" has been that Toronto has the advantage of being able to call on the service of two English singers who long before their coming to Canada were identified with the best presentations of the work in the motherland. Campbell McInnes is admittedly a great interpreter of Christus as has been known in our time, and Alfred Heather's intimate familiarity with the British ecclesiastical tradition makes his rendering of the long and difficult role of the Narrator unique. Never in his previous Canadian appearances as Christus has Mr. McInnes been in such good form vocally and the poetic and spiritual significance of his rendering of every word attributed to Our Lord was indescribably appealing. The Narrator is as difficult a tenor role as was ever composed—entirely based on recitative; and Mr. Heather's imaginative and tasteful treatment of the extended passages, the beauty of his diction and the purity of his intonation, enthralled his hearers. The work admits of a large number of minor soloists and Dr. MacMillan used nine in all, several of whom have been heard in previous presentations of the work. They included two contraltos of especially fine quality, Misses Eileen Law and Lucis Bathbone, and four sopranos, Mrs. Harry Holgetta, Mrs. Eileen Millett



MRS. FISKE
Who will be seen in a revival of Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the Princess Theatre next week.

Low and Misses Anna Hunter and Kathleen Monk. The fine musical intelligence of Mrs. Low was especially apparent in her interpretations of several episodes. Much of the dramatic effect depends on the baritone soloists like Judas, Peter and the High Priest, and the three soloists of this voice, Alex. Elder, Norman Cherie and George Aldcroft, were admirable.

Walter Charlesworth

Breezy Farce
Revived at
Empire

There is laughter a plenty in store for those who go this week to see the English Repertory Company's presentation of Charles Marlowe's farce, "When Knights Were Bold," at the Empire theatre. It is not only a source of merriment for those who did not see previous presentations made in Toronto if my experience can be taken as representative. I found myself on Monday night enjoying it just as much as ever. There is a freshness and vividness about the farcical scenes in this three-act play which "custom cannot stale," based as they are on the same humorous display of human folly which has made Don Quixote outlast its century. I do not mean that "When Knights Were Bold" is also a masterpiece as "Don Quixote" was a masterpiece, but simply that Marlowe is in the same tradition with Cervantes in making fun for reasonable human beings out of the follies of mankind. The ridiculous pretensions and artificial aspirations to which chivalry came in the time of Cervantes have passed, helped in their passing by the timely and well-paced kick given in Cervantes' great tale. Similarly it is only in odd corners of old minds where one still finds in Anglo-Saxon countries such a worship of ancestry and of "the days of old" as is satirized in this play. However, romantic notions about knights and days of old are still near enough to the memory that people can enjoy seeing them exorcised and all the more because they feel themselves to be emancipated and above too great deference to the man in whose family there has been carefully preserved the names of the paternal ancestors, round not only provided the chief fun as Sir Guy de Vere, ably assisted by Eustace Wyatt as Sir Brian Baymore, by Cecil Dixon as Lady Rowena, by Eugene Wellesley as Isaac Isaacson, or rather Bonham as Rev. Peter Pottlebury, by Donald Blackwell as Charles Widdicombe, by Audrey Ridgwell as Miss Isaacson. Subsidary parts were well taken by Philip Chelsea, Betty Brough, Phyllis Smith, Vida Dwyer, Mrs. A. Hume, Dorothy Thompson, Anne Carew and George Price. Scenes from the good old days were staged and full of rollicking fun. The farcical element of the light would have been greatly strengthened if the danger had been

somewhat more convincing. But it is not a play to be finicky over so long as in the large it is capably handled. And it is that.

W. J. J.

"The Cat and the Canary"
Returns

It would be interesting to compare the reactions of American and European audiences to the "thriller." The undiluted horror of the Grand Guignol type of play that is popular in Paris, for example, would not appeal, I fancy, very largely over here. Theatregoers in this country appreciate a spooky thrill as much as anyone, but there is also a noticeable reluctance to enter completely into the spirit of the piece that is made evident by the abundance of laughter usually prevalent at the performances of such plays as "The Bat," "The Monster" and "The Cat and the Canary," the latter of which is being given a return performance by a road company at the Princess Theatre this week. It would almost seem as if Canadian and American audiences were afraid of their own emotions in their insistence on maintaining their attitude of playgoers. They want to be entertained by their thrills, not morbidly fascinated. The playwrights have evidently realized this, for in most of the plays of this type that they offer us there is usually a character who supplies comic relief. In "The Cat and the Canary" we have Paul Jones, a humorously diffident young horse-doctor, whose self-conscious state of nervousness is really a parody of the mood of the audience. Another similar character is Susan Silsby, a middle-aged dame who acts as vocal chorus to the tension of the drama.

The plot of "The Cat and the Canary" is doubtless well-known. The six surviving relatives of an eccentric old man are assembled at midnight in the library of his home twenty years after his death to hear the reading of his will. The presence of his old West Indian servant, "Mammy" Pleasant, who is a voodoo-woman, immediately lends a spooky atmosphere. The will is read and Annabelle West is discovered to be the sole heiress. Immediately things begin to happen. The lawyer is spirited away before her very eyes; a mysterious hand reaches out of the wall and clutches the necklace away from her throat. And matters are made worse by the announcement that an escaped lunatic and killer known as "The Cat" is probably prowling about the house.

Such plays as these make very little demand on histrionic ability so long as the episodes are built up with a crescendo of excitement, but it might be said that the company at the Princess could have made the affair even more effective had they been competent players. As it was they gave the appearance of a very ordinary stock company. However, it is the imagination of the audience that plays the largest role in "The Cat and the Canary," and its performance left nothing to be desired.

THOSE who have seen Lady Martin Harvey in plays with her husband will appreciate the following story sent by the London correspondent of "Variety" to his paper recently:

Quite a thrill went round London, two night ago, when an evening paper announced that Lady Martin-Harvey was not going to act with her husband, this time, in "Screamouche."

For years, Lady Martin-Harvey's acting has given the cynical cause for merriment. But, no, it hadn't! Malcolm Watson announced, in the "Daily Telegraph" yesterday, that it was quite untrue that Lady Martin-Harvey was not going to act. Perhaps she is and she isn't—at the same time.

Hal Frank



THE "PINAFORE" REVIVAL NEXT WEEK
Leo Sheffield as Captain Corcoran, and Darrell Fancourt as Dick Deadeye, with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the same company will present "The Mikado."

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(Both Practical and Theoretical) will be held from June 8th to 24th inclusive. Applications from Toronto and other Ontario points, East of South Ste. Marie, as well as Eastern Canada, must reach the Conservatory not later than May 15th. Necessary forms will be forwarded on request. Correspondence and requests for Year Book and Syllabus should be addressed to the Toronto Conservatory of Music, College St. & University Ave., Toronto 2.

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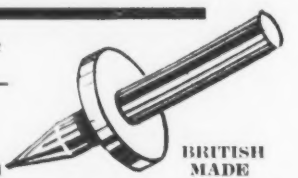
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TORONTO.

Canadian Folk Songs in New York

Musical New York is talking about the striking success of Juliette Gaultier de la Verendrye in her Canadian Folk Song Concert at the Town Hall. In spite of heavy counter-attractions, such as the farewell concert of Walter Damrosch with the New York Symphony, the large auditorium was filled to the back seat with an audience which included many of the leading operatic and concert stars, such as Edward Johnson. For two of the three groups of songs brilliant settings had been painted by W. Langdon Kihn, an artist whose studies of Canadian Indians have recently been acquired for several Canadian museums. The first group of Eskimo songs had a vivid background of the Northern Lights, while the group of Nootka songs had a resplendent setting of totem-pole scenery. In both these groups the singer, who was in appropriate costume, had the courage to dispense with any other accompaniment than the beating of a drum, but so beautiful was her voice that she held her audience as if under a spell. For the third group of French Canadian chansons, she had the accompaniment of a violon d'amore, one of the oldest of the violin family of instruments, and these she sang at a swinging wheel. The charm of the chansons was heightened by the contrast with the more exotic Indian melodies, and the concert terminated with a truly great ovation. The New York "Times" described the recital as "one of the most interesting and original of the season," and W. J. Henderson in the New York "Sun" said that "she sang the folk songs with wonderful voice and subtle understanding."

Miss Gaultier, who is an Ottawa girl, gained a travelling scholarship at McGill while still in her teens, and studied six years in Europe, four years under Vincenzo Lombardi in Florence. She has sung in opera at Florence and in America, but gave up the stage to make a scientific study of folk songs, learning many languages to do so. Although as Viljamur Stefansson, who introduced her at the Town Hall, explained, Eskimo is the hardest of all languages to learn, she did not hesitate to tackle it so that she could interpret the songs with understanding. Juliette Gaultier is a direct descendant of Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye, the famous explorer of Western Canada, and she looks on her work in folksongs as pioneering in another field. The settings used in this concert will also be employed by Miss Gaultier at the Folk Song and Handicraft Festival to be held at Quebec next month, May 20th to 22nd, under the auspices of the National Museum of Canada.

Note and Comment

THE De La Salle Dramatic Society is always noted for the excellence of its production, and its new annual presentation of the Passion Play, "The Trial of Jesus," at Massey Hall, is a dramatic event of Easter time that is receiving growing appreciation. The production this year maintained the high standard previously set, and comment must be made of the fine pictorial effect achieved in the arrangement of the scenes and the splendid groupings of the players.

The gospel story was outlined in a prologue spoken by "the doctor," John William Corbett. The play is divided into three acts, for which the scene is the crucifixion or the upper room in Jerusalem. From this is viewed on the first Good Friday by those intimately concerned the procession to Mount Calvary, the suffering Christ, the Roman soldiers and the jeering mob. The cast under the capable direction of Brother Gabriel was in every way competent. Miss Christina Collins took the part of Mary, mother of Jesus, and Miss Estelle McAneney that of Mary Magdalene. Mr. John K. Boles appeared as Judas, Robert Thompson as Peter, Norman J. Ward represented John the



JOHN BARRYMORE
As the beggar-poor in "The Beloved Rogue" at the Uptown Theatre beginning Saturday.

beloved, and Howard Rutsey, Phaniel, Gordon D. Watson, Joseph of Arimathea, and Helen H. Kernahan, Veronica, and Kenneth Cawkill a converted Roman soldier.

A NEW addition to the ranks of concert artists is Marjorie Candee, whose home is in Toronto, but whose many concert engagements keep her busy in the United States, where she is touring at present. At her recent debut in Steinway Hall, New York, the press of that city agreed that the large enthusiasm of the audience was fully deserved by the artist of the evening. Being the possessor of a voice of a naturally limpid quality and flexibility of texture, Miss Candee has been fortunate in being able to have such an outstanding voice builder as Isidore Luckstone, of New York, to supervise her daily progress and prepare her for the career which she seems destined for. When Miss Candee gave her recital here in 1925 the music editors of all the papers were unanimous in predicting a future for her, and now with the stamp of approval from the New York critics, Miss Candee has indeed fulfilled the predictions and expectations of her many friends.

IN THE Palm Room of the Robert Simpson Co., Signor Ferrari-Fontana arranged a series of interesting musicales this week daily from 2.30 to 4.30. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the artists were Jeanne Dusseau, soprano; Reginald Stewart, pianist; Sergei Stupin, violinist; Mrs. A. M. Russell and Bruce Metcalfe, accompanists. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday they were Lyona Hunt-Mangan, soprano; Edith Pengilly, pianist; Elie Spivak, violinist; Clara Jeffery Dawson, accompanist; Lillian Garfield, soprano; Eileen Egan, accompanist.

AN INTERESTING innovation in dramatic presentation in Toronto was the production of John Massfield's poetic tragedy, "Good Friday" in the chancel of Westminster Church. There was no attempt at scenery, the green screen of the chancel serving as the background. This put a greater demand on the players, but with few exceptions they gave an effective and moving performance. The acting of Ivor Lewis as the old blind man was highly appealing in artistry, being one of the best characterizations that this gifted local actor has given in some time. Harold S. Hunter was capable as "Pilate," and among the feminine players, Dora Mavor Moore stood out as "Procula." The entire production was under the direction of J. Lewis Milligan and Brownlow Card, and they handled it with authority. A prelude of devotional music and a reading from the Fourth Gospel of the last days of the Christ preceded the play.

ROBERT McBROWN, one of the younger pianists of Toronto, gave an interesting recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall recently, when in an excellent and difficult program he revealed the possession of considerable talent and serious musicianship.

"THE Last Supper and Gethsemane," a sacred cantata, was given its initial rendition last Thursday evening, before a large congregation in St. Clement's Anglican Church. The event was of particular local interest, as the composer, James Edmund Jones, is one of Toronto's magistrates.

The theme of the cantata deals with the events of Maundy Thursday, particularly with the institution of the Lord's Supper, the giving of the New Commandment, and the events in the Garden of Gethsemane. The text is taken chiefly from the Gospels, and included are many old and original hymns. Solemnly impressive is the simplicity of the music.

The composition has taken many years to complete, although parts of it have been published at various times. One hymn, "Walden," which takes its name from the hero of "God's Good Man," by Marie Corelli, first appeared in 1906, in the song and hymn book of the Aura Lee Club, Toronto. It is now in sixteen hymnals.

THE appearance of the Denishawn Dancers at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week is an outstanding event. These celebrated terpsichorians are now on a tour of the American continent following eighteen months in the Near and Far East. They have brought back with them many colorful dances typical of the Orient. The program opens as usual with a music visualization section, a Viennese ballet, "Straussiana," and an American travesty called "Sold Down the River," a burlesque on episodes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This is followed by the Oriental section, Hawaii is represented by "The Legend of Pelee" with Ruth St. Denis appearing as the goddess of the volcano; "Memiji-Geri" is a Japanese dance-drama, Mr. Ted Shawn taking the role of a demon masquerading as a court lady; an effective visualization is "White Jade," done by Miss Denis, an interpretation of the spirit of Chinese art; a characteristic Chinese scene is "General Wu's Farewell to his Wife," done by members of the company. "India" is a gorgeous spectacle laid

in the bazaars, and is full of colorful and exciting episode culminating in the Nautch Dance. This is but a brief sketch of a highly diverting program.

PROMINENT in the programs of Easter Music in the city was the performance of Charles Francois Gounod's Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia) by the combined choirs of Trinity and Avenue Road churches, under the direction of J. Arthur Craig, at Trinity Church on Good Friday afternoon, and Avenue Road Church on Easter Monday evening.

IN THE review of "At Mrs. Beam's" in a recent issue, its author, C. K. Munro, the rising young English dramatist, was confused with H. H. Munro, the novelist who wrote in England under the pen-name of "Saki" during the latter years of the nineteenth century and the first fifteen years of this century. Miss Marsh Davidson, of the Macmillan Company, has written in to reveal what is apparently quite a common error, and what she has to say of H. H. Munro is of interest.

"H. H. Munro is quite unique among books—which is the reason why he must not be confused with another. His short stories, by which he is chiefly known, are contrived of the most preposterous situations, presented in a manner so direct, so matter-of-fact, so altogether disarming, that we are taken off our guard and revel with him unquestioning, in his hilarious imaginings. His writings in the 'Westminster Gazette,' the 'Morning Post,' and other English papers, and his books, 'Chronicles of Clovis,' 'Reginald and Reginald in Russia,' 'The Unbearable Rastignoll,' and the rest, provoked considerable sensation in England as they appeared. The gravity and somberness of war days, however, left little inclination for the fantastic absurdities of a 'Saki' — a 'Saki' who nevertheless lost his life while fighting. But the meaning of the 'Saki' stories may be read a bit deeper than the capricious manner of their telling. If you will, and England has found again one of her most talented writers of recent years.

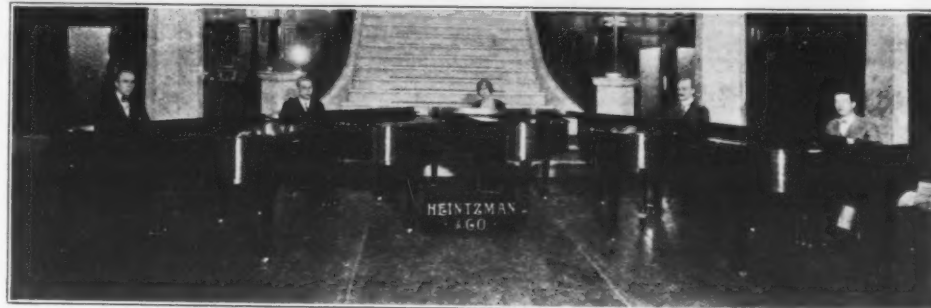
"As far as we in Canada are concerned, we are, in the majority, finding

'Saki' for the first time in the complete dollar edition of his works, brought out by The Macmillans in Canada last autumn. The Arts and Letters Club

production of 'A Baker's Dozen' provoked considerable interest, a few weeks back; and everywhere we find Saki's stories read, we find nothing but

astonishment and regret that we should have missed such remarkable writing for so long a time." (See Also Page 10)

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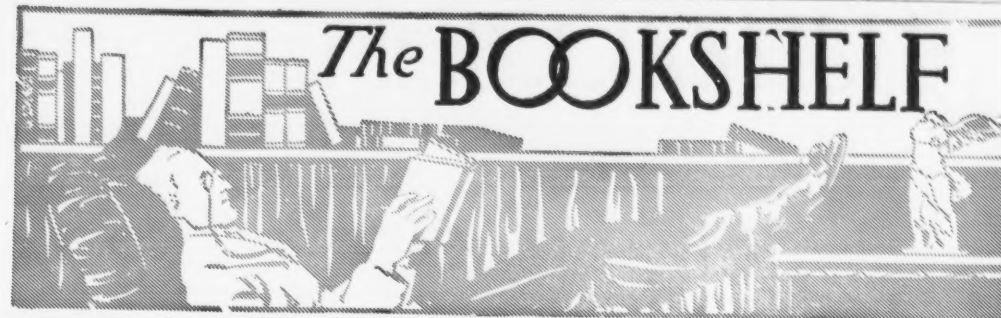
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SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT SCIENCE
"The New Age of Faith" by John Langdon-Davies; Viking Press, New York; 258 pages; \$2.50.

IN AN age of mechanical invention, man tends to a blind faith in science far surpassing the faith of earlier men in the wisdom and benevolence of an anthropomorphic God. Mechanical devices, the toys and by-products of science, have deceived our generation into thinking all scientific problems well on the way to solution, whereas the more fundamental—such as the possible continuance of man on this planet—have hardly been touched; and it is not art but science that cannot be hurried to achievement of permanent value.

As this is an age of science we go to science for help, but as this is the New Age of Faith we approach the scientist as if he were a priest, and we know that whatever he has to tell us we must take on faith. No longer is our salvation a matter of common sense, nor yet of religious doctrine; it is founded upon right thinking about chromosomes, protoplasm, recessives and dolichocephaly, about which we know less than the Man in the Moon. We know that a dangerous age is approaching; we suspect that the scientists know very little for certain, and so we grasp in desperation at the straws which pseudo-scientists peddle to us as panaceas (p. 71).

Man's love of the cure-all, which has made the fortunes of patent medicine manufacturers, drives him to rejoice in the "wonders of science" articles in popular magazines, and forget essentials. This author's object is to expose the pseudo-scientists (Madison Grant, Lothrop Stoddard, and others), as well as the anti-scientists (Bryan and Company); and to tell what is definitely established about evolution; and to make mince-meat of the Nordic myth and race foolishness generally; and to point out the incompleteness of the data on heredity from which such startling generalizations are made glibly. So the book is intensely interesting as well as salutary.

The anti-scientists are brushed lightly aside; the claim that evolution is an exploded theory being met with the statement that the essentials of Darwin's hypothesis of descent (or ascent) of all sentient life from a common ancestor has been amply confirmed; but later data has modified many of the details of his scheme. Quaint beliefs, like that in predestination, are disposed of with smiles: There was a young man who said "Damn!"

I distinctly perceive that I am A creature that moves In predestinate grooves; I'm not even a bus, I'm a tram!" Starting with the legend of Prometheus, Mr. Langdon-Davies shows the symbolic nature of the hero-martyr, who stole fire from heaven and brought it down to man, but had to suffer for his daring:

Prometheus is a personification of the chief quality which marks off man from the beasts: he is invention; that which makes man the one animal which alters its environment to suit its own desires and refuses to be content with what nature gives it and the limitations imposed on it by nature (p. 56).

Consequently that which tears at the breast of Prometheus is an inner strife: the part of him that is still a child of nature warring with the part of him that is a rebel against her by finding means of controlling his own

destinies. The author is not at all in sympathy with those who advocate a return to crude natural methods, such as the killing of the weak and maimed, claiming that by this very awakened sense of moral responsibility man has risen above the beasts, though his humanitarianism handicaps him in the race for survival.

Man upsets evolution by giving his own values to human qualities; and a sinister example of this change of values arose from the time when human society became stratified: the standard of achievement for the individual became a rise in the social scale, an ascent which needed very different qualities from those which had brought about the ascent of man. The things



SIR RICHARD MUIR
Whose career as a punisher of crime is described in the book reviewed today.

which to-day give individuals a high place in the opinion of society are often if not always things which do not help mankind as a whole to progress upward or onward either biologically or sociologically; and again the things desired by social leaders for the community are often as dangerous and undesirable if we consider their effect on biological evolution (p. 67).

There then is man—originally the product of the "blind forces of nature," he so outstripped his fellow beasts in the race for survival that he decided he could continue to hold his own after tying one hand behind his back in the form of refusing to consider biological progress only. Actually, he has deteriorated somewhat physically in the last 50,000 years, and has put all his effort into mental and moral progress. He disobeyed nature by creating his own artificial life, with fire and cooked food and clothes and regard for the sick and intellectual curiosity; and his only chance is now to disobey still further by dietetics and social welfare and a thorough control of the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms. The question before science is: can man do it?

And the author quotes a large number of modern scientists of the first rank to indicate how pessimistic their present outlook is compared with that of their predecessors in the last century. In the flush of the new discoveries of the period, the exuberant statements of Herbert Spencer are typical of the general rejoicing and optimism. He saw, in the Darwinian theory, all life ascending, and assumed man must continue to ascend—must, in fact, be very near the millennium, as pseudo-scientists still assert. But Spencer did not take

into account that man was no longer a docile child of nature, was no longer following the path of least resistance.

Over population, noxious weeds and insects doing away with the food supply, and feeble-mindedness, are a few of the things that now threaten our existence. Can science solve these problems? Will man be liberal-minded enough to adopt the findings of science? These things only the future will reveal. Meanwhile, the author warns us that all past civilizations have fallen, and former lords of this earth are no more:

It is salutary, for example, to realize that if we take the time that man has ruled the earth and add to it the time the apes ruled it before his advent, and to that add the time mammals lower than apes ruled prior to their advent, the sum total is the merest fraction in comparison with the reign of great reptiles—now far more extinct than the dinosaurs, diploids, brontosaurus, aethyosaurs, all paid the same price man must pay unless he can surmount absolutely the dangers he himself has so increased and flies away to another planet when this is cold, dead and worn out like the moon (p. 73).

Man may survive, civilization hardly—if history means anything. All former civilizations have perished by their own hands; and of this one Dr. Schiller, in "Tantalus," has this comforting thought for us:

Civilization as at present constituted, is very definitely a deteriorating agency, conducing to the degeneration of mankind. This effect of civilization is nothing new; its discovery, however, is very recent (p. 35).

The author's final suggestion is that those in control should keep more closely in touch with what genuine science has to say about these great fundamental problems, and depend less upon the romantic articles in Sunday supplements.

THE PUBLIC SCOURGE
"Sir Richard Muir, the Memoirs of a Public Prosecutor," by Sidney Theodore Folstead; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 382 pages; illustrated with portraits of criminals and their prosecutors; \$5.

BEING the record of Sir Richard Muir's professional career as Senior Counsel to the Treasury, or, as we should call him here, Crown Prosecutor, this book is full to overflowing with crime, usually the most violent and repellent forms of it. The circumstances of many revolting murders are described in detail, together with the almost equally distressing court scenes in which the doom of murderers like Crippen, Edwards, Morrison and Ronald True was sealed by the painstaking, relentless lawyer, who pressed the charges with great skill. The forgery and fraud trials are equally fascinating and much pleasanter reading, the author showing no reluctance to make plain the criminals' methods and the reasons for their customary success.

In many ways Muir was almost more of a detective than a lawyer. He had a passion for hunting criminals, and the success of many of his most famous prosecutions lay in the careful oversight he devoted to the work of his assistants in Scotland Yard. Men who had been his juniors, and even his own pupils, and certainly had no greater ability, passed him on their way to the Bench, and to capture the highest prizes in the profession: Muir preferred to go on convicting criminals at the Old Bailey, and remain comparatively poor. He did not see any solution to crime. He is reported as saying that the vast majority of persons who once go to prison, even for a short term, spend the greater part of the remainder of their lives there. He always stood out for maximum penalties, to protect the public from the menace of having the once-convicted man at large again; and he regretted it when the Home Secretary sometimes altered death sentences to life imprisonment.

The most interesting sections of the book are those dealing with the cases of the four great financiers—Gerard Lee Bevan, E. T. Hooley, Whitaker Wright and Horatio Bottomley—whom at various times he had sentenced to prison for large-scale swindling of the public through the fraudulent flotation and manipulation of stock companies; and the curtailing of the activities of these millionaire malefactors, who made fortunes out of the desire of small investors to get rich quickly, was Muir's greatest service to his country. It is stated that Wright and Hooley, who were courted by the aristocracy on account of their wealth and open-handedness,

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were both about to be offered peerages when disaster overtook them.

One arresting item may be of interest to the Canadian Department of Immigration. When Muir wished the banks of London to prosecute forgers and their own dishonest clerks, he frequently found them averse to the action on account of the expense and trouble involved. It is narrated (p. 63) that one of the largest banks in England, finding that one of their employees had been stealing from them, gave him £100 in cash, and paid his fare to Canada as the cheapest way of preventing him from robbing them again. No mention is made of any one refusing this promising citizen admission to this country. The author can doubtless obtain and furnish the immigrant's name; and it might be worth while finding out whether the change in climate restored him to a better way of life.

The material Mr. Felstead had was so promising that one regrets he had not more literary skill. Beauty of style is a secondary consideration in a work of this kind, but logical presentation is important. All the big cases more or less run right through the memoir: one comes across Bevan in 14 different places in the book, and Bottomley in 17. Sometimes the author unnecessarily relates facts universally known, and at other times omits elementary and vital information assuming the reader familiar with cases that one reader, at least, never heard of. Three times in the first chapter, and I forget how often after that, the self-same explanation is given of Sir Richard's refusal to "take silk" (become a K.C.). And at least twenty trials are affirmed to be, each, Muir's "greatest case". But with all its faults, the book is the finest compilation that has yet appeared of the most notorious criminal trials in England during the past twenty years, and it is too bad Muir did not live to write it himself.

THE FRIEND OF MAN
"Gray Dawn" by Albert Payson Terhune. Munsell, Toronto; 366 pages; \$2.

WHAT relief to get away for once from the novels of disillusioned post-war youth and every other kind of human nonsense, and get the chance to admire a dog! I have always liked dogs, in a reasonable sort of way falling far short of idolatry; but five solid years of reading realistic novels about human beings had left me in a state where I was ready to go off like a bunch of Roman candles over Mr. Terhune's collier, Gray Dawn. And I did just that; and now that the excitement is over I don't just know what I should say about this book which I, myself, found so intoxicatingly good.

Perhaps there isn't any dog as fine and wonderful as Gray Dawn. It may be very bad art to have this great, four-footed hero rushing so often to the rescue in the nick of time; and quite likely I was indulging in a sentimental debauch when I allowed this story to move me so. I rather more than guess so. Still, it happened. (My! How I did enjoy it!)

Possibly we can fix things this way: I'll admit that, by all the standards of Literature from "Anna Karenina" to "The Sun Also Rises," "Gray Dawn" is entirely unworthy of consideration, and then, if the younger intelligentsia — their point won — will kindly step aside, I'll explain to the weak-minded, who may occasionally get heartily sick of the contemporary novel, where they can find a little refreshing reading.

"Gray Dawn" has a fine combination of plot and character interest. Something is happening all the time and it is either very funny or thrilling. The puppy blunders are amusing; he was always getting into trouble with the best intentions in the world, and causing a lot of damage in ways that didn't matter. But when the issues were of moment, our hero could be counted on for the heroic. In his battles, and his adventures — which include kidnapping and a forest fire — my heart was right with the dog, anxious for him in the crisis, exulting with his Master and Mistress when by his intelligence and courage and strength he saved the situation.

The Master didn't want to keep him at first, because he was such a clumsy puppy, but the Mistress retained her faith in him until he amply justified it as a grown dog. But he never lost some of his youthful traits, including his upsetting faculty for doing the unexpected; and this leads to some of the most enjoyable chapters, like that in which he was covered with bronze paint to represent a "dog of war" in a tableau at the village garden party, and then spoiled everything by being actually a warrior and wrecking the show — later, like an obedient dog, taking up again the assigned pose, with all the paint gone and real scars in evidence.

I would not be surprised if "Gray Dawn" should soon attain a recognized place as the great dog classic of fiction. Making for this are two factors. First, though the biography

may be a composite one, it covers almost every sort of noble action dogs ever perform — keeping wild cats from killing a boy, saving a man from drowning, finding a hidden burglar unsuspected by the humans in the house, and many more exploits of the kind. Second, there is the persistent strain of real humor giving balance to what would otherwise be felt to be too good to be true. And, in connection with this last, the author gets a convincing note into his tale by refusing obvious leads, as where the dog and a boy fall into the lake, and those present praise the dog for jumping to save the boy, while the author explains it was just an accident. What keeps the story on an even keel is that he was almost as much of a nuisance as he was a hero; and the Master is alternately in rages over the trouble the brute makes for him, and elated by his laudable deeds.

Lovers of dogs will like the book, of course, but so will the much larger number of people who simply like a good story; and, incidentally, it is the kind of book to give boys between 12 and 16; they will like it



BEATRICE WEBB
is the wife and life-long collaborator of Sidney Webb, a member of Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Government in Great Britain. The Webbs have been prodigious authors of economic and sociological books; and in "My Apprenticeship," Mrs. Webb tells of her training under the personal direction of the greatest minds of her day and country, from Herbert Spencer to the present.

thoroughly, and it will do the boys good without their being conscious of anything but the excitement and humor.

A WOMAN ECONOMIST
"My Apprenticeship" by Beatrice Webb; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 442 pages; illustrated; \$6.

BORN in 1858, Beatrice Potter had exceptional opportunities for developing her mind. Her father, a prosperous British capitalist, was intimate with Herbert Spencer; Tyn-dall was also frequently at the home and many other men prominent in the political, commercial and intellectual life of England during the last half of the last century. The numerous friends of the family do not seem to have included any persons connected with the arts. Her autobiography covers the period until her marriage with Sidney Webb in 1891 saw her well launched upon the career which was to aid so materially in furnishing the present British Labor Party with brains—two of them, hers and the Rt. Hon. Sidney's. She was then 33 years of age, and an urgent reason for the wedding seems to have been the greater convenience in carrying on their collaboration in investigation and authorship. The dual name of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb is today almost like a trade-mark.

True to its title, the book tells only of the years of preparation, not at

all of the high achievements of the succeeding 35 years. It is largely an account of study and mental development, illustrated by lengthy quotations from her diaries. She was one of the younger of eight sisters and early decided upon a career instead of marriage. Religious problems occupied her early, for she was precocious, and writes at 14 with the viewpoint, though not out of the experience, of a woman of 30. It is both amusing and pathetic to see her, at 14, lamenting her wickedness in desiring to be attractive to men—as she doubtless was, because she was a very pretty girl.

Intellectual interests soon triumphed, and she started studying not only in books, but also by observation and analysis of the capitalistic society of

(Continued on page 13)

FISHING SEASON IS NEAR!

All through Ontario fishermen are preparing for a fine season of sport. If you want a new place to fish—or if you are not acquainted with Ontario's best fishing districts, ask the nearest Canadian National Railways Agent for their illustrated booklet giving fishing regulations and all information.

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NEVER before has any automobile in all North America traversed 5,000 miles in less than 5,000 consecutive minutes.

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In official tests under the sanction and observation of the American Automobile Association this stock Studebaker, identical with the car you can buy in any Studebaker sales room, not only established the amazing new record of 5,000 miles in 4909 minutes total elapsed time, but also set four other records.

2500 miles in 40 hours, 12 minutes, 54 seconds total elapsed time. An average speed of 62.16 miles per hour.

3102½ miles in 50 hours total elapsed time. An average of 62.05 miles per hour.

3500 miles in 56 hours, 47 minutes, 32½ seconds total elapsed time. An average speed of 61.62 miles per hour.

4,414 miles in 72 hours total elapsed time. An average speed of 61.3 miles per hour.

5,000 miles in 81 hours, 48 minutes, 22 seconds total elapsed time. An average speed of 61.12 miles per hour. No automobile or other vehicle in America has travelled so far so fast. No stock closed car has ever approached this record.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

On This Great Victory Over Time and Distance

When and where did the test start?

April 1st, 1927 at 5:15 P. M. at the Culver City, California mile-and-a-quarter track.

When were 5,000 measured miles completed?

April 8th, 1927, at 3:03 A. M.—4909 minutes after the test started. Since this total elapsed time included time for stopping for fuel, relief of drivers, etc., it is obvious that the car attained a speed far greater than a mile a minute.

Who drove The Commander?

Harry Hartz, champion American race driver, started, finished and was driving at the time each record was established. He was relieved by Eddie Hearne, also one of America's great speed kings. Louis Wilson, another race driver, and Ab Jenkins, Salt Lake City contractor who smashed all previous transcontinental records last June when he drove a Studebaker Sheriff from New York to San Francisco in 86 hours, 20 minutes.

Under what auspices were these amazing records of The Commander made?

The American Automobile Association, which

had official observers on the spot throughout.

Was it a strictly stock car?

Before and immediately following the test, representatives of the American Automobile Association checked The Commander thoroughly and made affidavit that it was strictly a stock car in every respect. Studebaker factories are working to capacity building this identical model.

Was the car stripped?

No, it carried full equipment, including a spare tire. Practically all the records which were smashed by The Commander had been made by open racing models stripped to the limit.

What condition was the car in at the end of the 5,000 miles?

To demonstrate its condition, Hartz put it around the track several times at the rate of 70 miles per hour, immediately after the five thousandth mile had been run. Its condition seemed to indicate that it might have continued indefinitely.

What is 5,000 miles?

It is substantially the distance from Montreal

to Constantinople; the distance from Nome, Alaska, to Mexico City; the distance from London to Bombay, India; the distance from Vancouver to Japan; the distance from the Panama Canal to Bordeaux, France.

How far is it from Montreal to Vancouver?

2886 miles by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

How fast does the Trans-Canada Limited travel?

Its average speed is (including stops, just as with the Commander) 34.6 miles per hour between Montreal and Vancouver.

How do Commander prices compare with other cars of similar power?

No other car of equal or greater rated horsepower sells for less than double the price of The Commander. To match The Commander in power you must pay from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

Why are Commander prices so low?

Volume production on a One-Price basis gives you a truly great automobile—enormous power and luxurious comfort at a moderate price. That is why the Studebaker Big Six outsells the combined totals of all other cars in the world of equal or greater rated horsepower.

Commander Models and their One-Price Prices: Sedan, \$2340; Victoria, \$2325 (with broadcloth upholstery, \$2430; Coupe, \$2280 (with rumble seat, \$2430). Prices delivered, taxes included, in Toronto with front and rear bumpers, snubbers, and \$100 worth of extra equipment. Other Studebaker and Erskine models range in price from \$1355 to \$3285.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
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STUDEBAKER

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MUSIC & DRAMA

THE partnership established in 1919 between Alec Rea and Basil Dean, under the title of Rea and Dean, Ltd., has been "cancelled by mutual consent," "The London Daily Telegraph" announces. "The combination has, of course, had its ups and downs," the report continues, "but among its numerous productions are numbered such as 'The Skin Game,' 'A Bill of Divorcement' and 'Lilies of the Field.' For the future each will act independently." Mr. Dean's first London production following the dissolution of his old firm, will be W. Somerset Maugham's "The Constant Wife," which he will present at the Strand April 6. In the past will appear Fay Compton, Leon Quartermaine, Heather Thatcher, Mary Jewell, Marda Vamne and Evelyn Dane. Mr. Dean is making the production for Horace Watson.

WHEN "Fiesta" opens April 6 at the Fifty-second Street Theatre its cast will include Brandon Peters, Hortense Alden, Peggy Allenby, Hilda Manners and Manart Kippen.

THE dramatization of "Pickwick" by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank G. Reilly, the latter of whom is also its producer, will complete its successful Philadelphia run within a few weeks and move to Boston for an indefinite stay. There is a possibility that it may play Toronto in the late spring. In any event, this interesting version of the Dickens novel will not open in New York until October. Meanwhile, Mr. Reilly, stimulated by the favorable reception accorded to "Pickwick," is planning to have two other Dickens works dramatized—"David Copperfield" and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

"WILL You Marry Me?" by Paul Armont, adapted by Avery Hopwood, is on Arch Selwyn's list of productions for next season.

IN RESPONSE to requests for a second hearing of these works, the International Composers' Guild in New York gave its second performance of Edgar Varese's "Intégrales" and Stravinsky's "Octet" in its third and last concert of the season Easter Sunday night, April 17, in Aeolian Hall. Leopold Stokowski, who appeared by courtesy of the Philadelphia Orchestra's board of directors, conducted.

The guild received in February, 1926, a petition signed by over 150 "friends and members," asking that a work of Varese be repeated at the last concert of the season. These requests were renewed at the beginning of this season, with a call for another performance of the "Octet," which has been heard here only once, at Stravinsky's own concert of chamber music.

In answer to the requests the guild will, for this concert, depart from its policy of presenting only works not heard here before.

The "Octet" is scored for flute, clarinet, two bassoons, two trumpets and two horns; "Intégrales" for ten wind instruments and percussion.

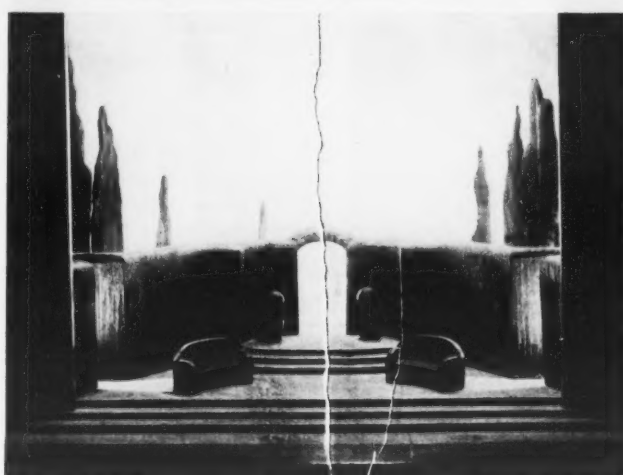
HEARTS Are "Trumpets" by Felix Candaria, will be presented in New York by Henry Baron the week of April 4, with Frank Morgan and Vivian Martin in the leading roles.

AN interesting old program of the Toronto Philharmonic Society has recently come to hand. The occasion was the presentation by the Society of Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening, April 5th, 1877. The president of the Society at that time was Lt.-Colonel Gzowski, and the conductor was Mr. F. H. Torrington. The orchestra and chorus consisted of 200 performers. At the piano was Mr. W. W. Lauder, and the soloists comprised Miss Bridgland, Miss Reid, Mr. Warrington, Mr. Hampshire, Mrs. Bradley and Miss Hilary.

Coming Events

THE appearance of Mrs. Flske, foremost American actress, is an event of theatrical importance anywhere. There is added interest in her present tour, from the fact that she is playing the part of Mrs. Alving in Henrik Ibsen's powerful human drama, "Ghosts," believed by many to be the greatest character of the Norwegian master's creation. Mrs. Flske will be seen in "Ghosts" at the Princess for one week, beginning on Monday, April 23th.

This will mark the fifth of Ibsen's dramas in which Mrs. Flske has starred. First of these was "A Doll's



"OLIVIA'S GARDEN" IN "TWELFTH NIGHT"
One of the sets in Hart House production of "Twelfth Night." "Olivia's Garden," as designed by Walter Sinclair, director of the theatre. Mr. Sinclair was formerly director of the Community Theatre, Hong Kong, for which his "Twelfth Night" designs were originally made. They attracted great attention in the Hong Kong exhibit at Wembley in 1925.

House," followed by "Hedda Gabler," "Rosmersholm" and "Pillars of Society." It would seem fitting that "Ghosts" should follow as Mrs. Flske's climactic achievement in her Ibsen repertoire.

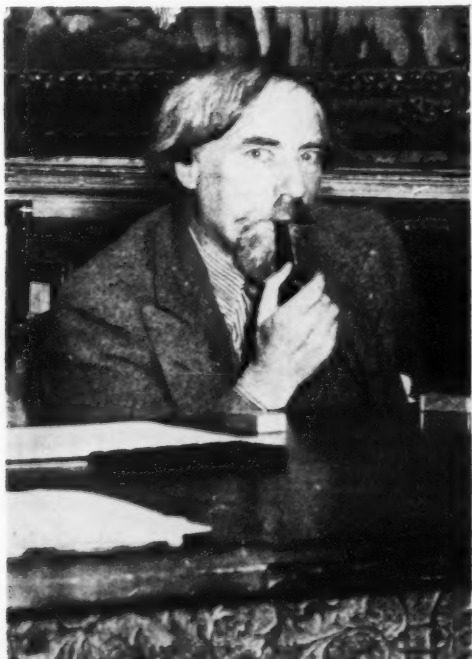
Ibsen was ever a champion of woman's legitimate rights and believer in her mental strength. It was in "A Doll's House" that he first developed his views with regard to the individualism of woman. Here he begins to explain that she has a duty to herself and must keep alive her own conception of honor and responsibility. It has been said that to the situation of Nora Helmer may be traced the birth of the long tradition of "Ibsen immortality." One might appropriately add that the character of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts" made that immortality secure.

THE visit of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to Toronto is sufficiently recent for all who enjoyed the privilege of hearing their superb interpretations of Gilbert and Sullivan opera to recall vividly the quality of their singing and their acting. The company, which is now returning from a triumphant tour across the continent to British Columbia, will pay a farewell visit to this city en route to England, opening at the Royal Alexandra theatre on Tuesday evening, April 25, with "H.M.S. Pinafore," which will be repeated at the Wednesday and Thursday matinees and on Wednesday and Thursday nights. The balance of the week, including the matinee on Saturday, will be devoted to "The Mikado."

All the principals whose singing and acting has stirred so many Canadian audiences to enthusiasm will be heard, among them Henry Lytton, Leo Shefel, Joseph Griffin, Darrell Fancourt, Charles Goulding, Bertha Lewis, Aileen Davis, Winifred Dawson and Irene Hill. The beauty of the productions, the amazing ensemble, the perfect cooperation and co-ordination observed, and the strict adherence to the old traditions established at the Savoy, have all been praised highly by critics and public throughout the country. In every town and city visited the coming of the D'Oyly Carte company has been regarded as strengthening the bonds of Empire with a chain of wit and melody.

The company's farewell visit here will provide the last opportunity Toronto will have of hearing Gilbert & Sullivan done as it should be done, for some years, as the company's engagements preclude their making their trip across the Atlantic an annual event.

AMONG Toronto's outstanding events of the season will be the presentation of a Shakespeare celebration, "Twelfth Night," at Hart House Theatre all next week commencing Monday, with a matinee Saturday afternoon. Under the direction of Walter Sinclair, there will be used in the scenes models of his original settings, which he used in his Hong Kong theatre, and which were presented for showing at the British Empire Exhibition. The arrangement of the version used will allow the play to be given almost in its entirety. It will be played in two parts, and the scenes will follow in quick succession, in a semi-Elizabethan manner. J. H. Beaurire, G. E. Patton, Harold Hunter, Martin Clewirth, H. S. Wynne-Edwards, H. E. Hitchman, Leslie Reid, A. J. Rostance, Randolph Crowe, Geoffrey Hutton, Josephine Barrington, Dora Mavor Moore, Jean Francis, and others comprise the excellent cast.



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Mr. Bouchier's Stories
SOME of the stories Mr. Arthur Bouchier told to Glasgow students in an address on the drama:

W. S. Gilbert was a very trying man to work for. On one occasion I went up to Gilbert during a piece and said: "I wasn't so bad, was I?" To which Gilbert replied, "Well, I don't know how bad you can be."

It is a ridiculous accusation to make against stage people that they golf too much. A charming woman friend of mine was out with an old Scots caddie at North Berwick. After several efforts to hit the ball, she turned to him and said, "I think you are going to lose patience with me." "No, ma'am," replied the caddie, "but I was thinking I might have time to change my breeks."

Two hunting men were taking their port after an outing. One remarked, "This is just like that Italian stuff, Botticelli." His companion protested, with some heat, "Botticelli's not a drink—it's a cheese!"

When Garibaldi Came
THE welcome which the Lord Mayor of London promises Signor Mussolini if he visits England will not, we are sure, include bombs, but its warmth is hardly likely to equal that accorded to another and more famous Italian sixty years ago.

When Garibaldi—rather to the embarrassment of the English Government—paid us a visit, the public enthusiasm was amazing. Half a million people lined the route from the station to Stafford House, where he was to stay, and his carriage, after being obliged to proceed at a walking pace through dense and wildly cheering crowds, fell to pieces when taken to the stable through the strain of thousands of hands clutching it in order to keep near the popular hero. In honor of the great patriot the shops were filled with articles, from clothes to biscuits, labelled "Garibaldi."

A SILENT program is promised by the Gyró Club with its Associated Artists' Musicale at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, April 26th. Five of Toronto's outstanding pianists, Ernest Seitz, Alberto Guerrero, Reginald Stewart, Viggo Kihl and Nora Drewett de Kresz, will play an ensemble, under the direction of Dr. Ernest MacMillan. This is the first time that ensemble piano work has been done on such a pretentious scale in Toronto. A similar concert was given in New York recently when eighteen celebrated pianists played under Walter Damrosch. The Hart House String Quartet will also take part in the program, and of them nothing more need be said. In addition, Madame Jeanne Dusseau, the Canadian lyric soprano, who has established herself so firmly in the affection of concert-goers and Peral Steinhoff Whitehead, contralto, will be heard in groups of song. Altogether it is a recital that promises to be of unusual interest. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross are lending their patronage to the affair.

HARRY ADASKIN, the brilliant young Toronto violinist and member of the Hart House String Quartet, is giving a violin recital at the Toronto Conservatory Concert Hall on Friday, April 29th. His program will include the first performance in Toronto of Lalo's "Concerto in F" and also the Richard Strauss Sonata in E Flat for violin and piano. He will be assisted at the piano by Frances Marr Adaskin.

ALFRED NOYES' poetic drama, "Sherwood," will be presented by Loretto College School in the College Auditorium, Brunswick Avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 27th and 28th. This play, with its atmosphere of the greenwood, gives opportunity for an exquisite blending of music, color and vigorous yet poetic action. The scene, shifting from Sherwood Forest to the Court of Prince John, includes the most striking figures in thirteenth century history and legend and requires a cast of one hundred persons for its presentation. The music for this performance, composed by Mr. Edward A. Mueller, will be rendered by a quartette from the New Symphony Orchestra.

AT THE Empire Theatre for the week of April 25th, the Theatre Guild of Canada will repeat the mystery thriller earlier in the season with great success. The story centres round a group of travellers forced to spend the night in a "haunted" station, where exactly at midnight a mysterious "ghost train" is supposed to flash by. The original play is now in its second year in London, and a competent cast will present it at the Empire.

MR. JERRY SIEGA presents Aileen Stanley, "The Victoria Girl," as the featured attraction at Shea's Hippodrome next week. Miss Stanley is a handsome young woman who scores a home run as a different singer of different songs.

Owen McGivney, the distinguished protean actor, will present "Bill Sikes," a quick change dramatic episode from Dickens.

Chick Yorke and Rose King appear in an eccentric bit of comedy patter and song.

William and Joe Mandel will be seen in "Quiet Please."

Peter Higgins, America's youngest Irish tenor, is the kind of young chap everybody likes, with a personality that immediately makes friends.

Other attractions on the program will be Smith and Strong, "Golden Voices from the Golden West," "Parisian Art," an offering classique, Hippodrome News-Weekly and an Aesop Fable.

"THE Beloved Rogue," with John Barrymore in the stellar role, will be the picture attraction at the Uptown theatre, beginning this Saturday. As Francois Villon, the immortal French beggar-poet, Barrymore loves them and leaves them in Fifteenth Century Paris; he plays pranks on the Duke of Burgundy, and even on the King; leads his beggar bands in routs and jousts, and composes undying roundels in hoveis.

The cast supporting Mr. Barrymore includes Conrad Veidt, the great European character actor, Marceline Day, Lawson Butt, Mack Swain, Henry Victor, Lucy Beaumont, and many others. Madame Butterfly, the beautiful Puccini opera, will be played by the Uptown Symphonic Orchestra.



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A MARVELOUS holiday will be yours if you visit Jasper National Park—a mountain paradise in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, where you may enjoy all the delights of a perfect vacation. There are gigantic mountains to climb, wonderful vistas of glacier and canyon to remember—and everywhere a pleasant sociability to guarantee a good time.

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"Who" And looks after the Kiddies?

The Salvation Army

Thousands of unfortunate and underprivileged women and children—victims of circumstances—were taken under the kindly wing of the Salvation Army last year. In their deepest hour of sorrow and misery, they were rehabilitated and put on the right footing to face the world with a smile.

The Salvation Army is entering on its week of Self-Denial. Every man and woman in the whole Salvation Army is sacrificing something to help fill the coffers and carry on this work.

"Pass the Hat for your Credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!"
When the call comes, may we count on you?

THE SALVATION ARMY
"The Army of the Helping Hand"

Donations may be sent to Lieut.-Commissioner Maxwell, 20 Albert St. Toronto, or to the Local Corps Commander of your own town.

What Is Your Race?

ARE you a Nordic? This is not the latest catchword, but simply asks what type of English man or woman you are.

It is a common error that the English are a "mongrel race". Nothing, really, could be less true. Up to a few years ago, at any rate, the English were one of the purest civilized peoples in the world, being composed only of three kindred races, the Nordic, the Alpine, and the Mediterranean, with various crosses between them. These races are different branches of the one big parent stock, the Caucasian or Aryan race, which inhabits all Europe—the White race, in fact. There is also a small scattering in various parts of the continent of a fourth and very different race. The Prussians, but not other Germans, are representative of this, and are more nearly related to the Yellow than to the White peoples.

The Kaiser, when he likened his Prussian guards to the "Huns of Attila" spoke more truly than he knew, for they are probably largely descended from those Tartar invaders. "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar" is a phrase which shows that Russia has also her Yellow blood. You can tell this type by its round, bullet head; high cheek-bones, and rather scanty hair.

The pure Nordic type, such as inhabits Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, is tall, loose-limbed, fair-haired, and blue-eyed—the typical English gentleman, in fact, is a Nordic, and so are the English fisherman and countryman. The Nordic head is very long from back to front.

The Mediterranean, or "Latin", has also a long head, but he is short, very dark, and of a more emotional, child-like temperament than the Nordic. He is seen at his best in Southern Italy or in Spain—though in the latter country there is also a sprinkling of Moorish blood. The Alpines are round-headed, of medium height and coloring, and sturdily built. They are typical peasants, but have also been called "the craftsmen of Europe"—certainly they chiefly inhabit Switzerland, the home of fine engineering, and also Northern Italy, which produces unrivalled works and workmen. They divide Germany pretty evenly with the Nordics.

Holland seems to be chiefly Nordic with some Alpine, and France to be populated by all three races, as well as having a small "pocket" of Basques, a mysterious race, unrelated to any other, and having even a language of their own.

There are few Alpines in England whose population, until recently at least, was predominantly Nordic, being descended from vigorous invaders of that stock. They came in three waves—Saxon, Dane and Norman—but were essentially of kindred blood. They drove out the Mediterranean Celts, who now occupy Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands of Scotland, and they built up the real England.

To-day things appear to be changing fast; for the Nordics do not take kindly to town life and are emigrating or leaving behind them too few children to keep up their numbers. But the Mediterraneans seek the cities and multiply therein. So it may happen that the true Englishman will disappear, to give place to the little, dark town-dweller.

A patient may say that he wants to know the worst; actually, it is the last thing he wants to hear.—Sir Thomas Horder.



INVENTOR OF FIRE PROOF FILM
A demonstration of a new film, which it is claimed will not burst into flames, was given recently in London. It is the invention of Mr. Malabar. This is interesting in view of the recent fire disasters in Canada and Ireland. The portrait is of Mr. H. J. Malabar, F.R.P.S., inventor of the non-inflammable film.

How to be Famous

SIR EDWARD POLLOCK, who is shortly retiring at the age of 86, from the post of Official Referee of the Supreme Court, is a brilliant member of a remarkable family.

Among his relations are Miss Elizabeth Pollock, the actress, who is herself the daughter of Sir Adrian Pollock, the City Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Pollock, the author and dramatist, and the present Bishop of Norwich. But the ability of this family, like that of the Lushs, Chittys and Coleridges, tends chiefly towards legal distinction—notable examples are Sir Ernest Pollock, the present Master of the Rolls, and Sir Edward's own father, the late Lord Chief Baron Pollock. Members of this family, too, are distinguished by a dominating personality and a very strongly marked mouth and chin—you can always recognize a Pollock at sight.

Lord Haldane, who possesses the almost unique distinction of having been twice Lord Chancellor, similarly owes his great gifts to inheritance. One of his great-great-uncles on his mother's side was Lord Stowell, who practically founded the Admiralty Court, and the other was the Earl of Eldon, also a Lord Chancellor. The great grandson of Lord Eldon, and a blood-relation therefore of Lord Haldane's, is the present Sir John Eldon Bankes, a Justice of Appeal.

It is often said that the Law leads to long life; but it is really truer that it takes an able man to be a great lawyer, and that ability and long life go together. The women of these great families are just as able and are frequently longer lived than their fathers, brothers, and sons—the late Mrs. Haldane was a centenarian.

Lord Haldane chose both his parents wisely; for his father came of two distinguished lines—the Haldanes, who made their mark both in the Navy and as vigorous religious revivalists, and the Abercrombies, who were chiefly eminent scientists. Lord Haldane's brother and nephew are also scientists; his sister is a philosopher, and his niece a novelist—as well as a wife and mother.



TALKS TO CHILDREN
An informal view of the Duke of Connaught, chatting with one of the children at the Foundling Hospital in Guildford St., W.C., where he was making a tour of inspection.

Sir Douglas Hogg comes of an equally distinguished family, and is related to Sir Walter Scott, and to the present Archbishop of Canterbury. If you want to be famous it certainly looks as if you must choose a famous ancestry!

Singers Uncrowned

For us on the laurel,
Hung far off and fair,
Save wild thyme and sorrel
No wreath can we wear.

Yet when did we falter,
And when did we tire?
When bring not the altar
Our pale meed of fire?

How oft have we prayed there
For vision, for power?
The gifts that we laid there
Were—hour after hour.

Long hours of our leisure,
Glad days of our youth,
Long years seeking treasure,
Sad years seeking truth.

As the ignorant builder
Lays loosely the stone,
As with gold leaf the gilder
Glids surface alone.

So wrought we our stories
In virtuous mould;
So gave to song's glories
Gilt only for gold.

And when the last ember
Falls grey from the pyre
Is there one will remember
One flame of our fire?

—Will H. Ogilvie.

H. G. Wells says a democracy can not produce a stable form of government. But it can provide a pretty good stall.—Arkansas Gazette.

Origin of the Charleston

CONDEMNING the Charleston as a barbaric dance an American missionary in South Africa says that he has seen it danced by savages in the African jungle. That is no more unlikely than the claim that the new Black Bottom dance, which has recently come to London from America, may be seen danced by negroes on the banks of the Mississippi when they wipe the black mud of the river-bed from their feet.

The white man dances for the fun of it, savages usually dance with some serious object, apart from the natural exhilaration which they, like us, get out of dancing.

A kind of savage Charleston, known as *lomho ia utulue*, for instance, is danced by old women of the Iramba tribe who live on the Dava Plateau in Tanganyika, to celebrate the birth of twins. This dance which only the grandmothers of the twins (grand-aunts and cousins being included in that description) may take part in, and which the old ladies will keep up from one dawn to the next without fatigue, is really a motion-play of the newly-born twins' future lives. Before the dance starts offerings are made to the tribal sun-god, Munan-kali, to invoke the deity's blessing on the twins.

In the dance each old woman carries some domestic utensil such as a vegetable ladle, or some hunter's equipment such as a spear, while around their heads are bound coronets of zebra mane. With these articles the grandmothers symbolize how the boy-twin shall grow up a stronghearted warrior and hunter; how the girl-twin shall prove a good wife, dexterous with the hut cleaning and cunning with the ladle.

Wonderful effects, ranging from a lullaby murmur to a howling roaring wail, from an exhilarating tattoo to a blood-curdling growl, are produced from the drums with no other means than the woman player's hands!

This savage Charleston has all the steps and measures of our European dance of that name, and it is thoroughly enjoyed by those who dance it as well as by the huge crowd of women and warriors who gather to watch it.

As we have refreshments during intervals of dancing, so savages enjoy honey-wine, grain-beer, and a kind of malt-cup known as *migai*. The men sit in one group, drinking and yarning. The women in another group gossip as women love to, and for the amusement of unmarried girls, a delightful interlude which would disgrace no London concert hall, is provided by a *kigele* player, who plays on a primitive five-note piccolo sweet melodies which mimic the voices of lovers so exquisitely that the poorest imagination could not fail to fit words to the meaning of the music.

The girls dance minuets to the *kigele* music; while for the entertainment of the more sober-minded married women, the musician imitates very accurately on his pipe the angry notes of a matrimonial squabble.

No woman is irritated by a beauty incomparably beyond her own. She is more reverent than a man before its shrine. It is only when a woman is confronted by a woman whose beauty is, to be sure, superior, but within hailing distance of her own, that she becomes spiteful, but spiteful more against herself than the other woman. —"Store of Ladies," Louis Golding.

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including any worthwhile stopovers.

There will be..... persons in party.

Expected to be away about..... weeks.

Also mail descriptive travel folders.

Name.....

Street No.....

City and State.....

Travel Problems

Don, Vancouver. The University
of Heidelberg, Germany, will hold a
series of summer holiday courses for
foreign students which will be divided
into two sections, the first half-course
lasting from June 27 to July 16, and
the second from July 18 to August 6.
The Universities of Nancy and Cler-
mont-Ferrand, France, will have
special courses for foreign students,
the former from July 4 to Sept. 25
and the latter from July 15 to August
31. The University of Lausanne will
hold vacation courses in modern
French language and literature from

leaps eighty or a hundred yards at a
time, and it is said that an expert
should think nothing of covering a
quarter of a mile in the strong wind.
The possibilities are indeed stupen-
dous. It might be that in a very strong
wind, and if the escape valve failed
to act, he would be blown away al-
together, but that risk is no doubt one
of the attractions of the sport. Our
times after all are fraught with
dangers on every hand. Some, indeed,
we have of our very own, and the
rest we import from America. If
courage and ability count for any-



MAYOR H. E. RICE, OF HUNTSVILLE
Who last week made the first non-stop aeroplane trip
from Huntsville to Toronto, inaugurating what is in-
tended to be a regular air service into the tourist regions
of Northern Ontario. Beside the Mayor is the pilot,
Captain Berry. The round trip took only three hours
and five minutes. The return was made in 1 hr. 25 mins.

July 14 to August 24, and the Univer-
sity of Neuchâtel will also have
vacation courses, the first from July
12 to August 5, and the second from
August 9 to September 2. The Univer-
sity of Fribourg also is arranging
vacation courses, but details have not
been announced. These last three
places are all in Switzerland. The
University of Vienna, too, will have
special courses in medicine, dates not
announced yet.

A. R. Brampton. You did not say
whether your visits to the countries
were to be prolonged or whether you
intended to travel with a party on a
sight-seeing tour. So much depends
on this, for a trunk on a sight-
seeing all-expense tour is tabooed,
but it will be found quite useful
where a stay is made for any length
of time in any particular spot.

P. R. Moncton. Just what you
have been looking for! A three-
weeks' tour inclusive costs \$278.50,
\$323.50, \$406.00 and upwards, sailing
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back to Los Angeles. This excursion
covers seven to eight days in Hawaii
and includes a three-day trip to
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canos. Any authorized agent.

D. B. Colville. The fee should be
remitted in the form of accepted bank
cheque, express money order, or
postal order made payable to the
Passport Officer, Ottawa. Since you
made application, the U. S. Immigra-
tion authorities have modified the
regulation to the extent that they
will allow permits to be mailed
abroad in emergency cases, leaving
the immigration office where the
application is filed to determine
whether the circumstances really
constitute an emergency.

A New Sports Thrill

A BRITISH illustrated paper re-
cently contained a double page
illustration of men, suspended from
balloons, making prodigious leaps
across the countryside, over plough
and furrow, hayrick, hedge and home-
stead. This is the new sport of
balloon jumping. The balloon, about
20 feet in diameter, and of a capacity
just sufficient to lift the jumper, is
attached loosely by auxiliary braces to
the shoulders. Then the man takes a
leap into the air, and is able to
counteract the force of gravity in the
same way as Mr. Wells' "first man
in the moon", and make leaps of un-
precedented height and length. The
balloon jumper does not indeed cover
as much ground as the fortunate pos-
sessor of the seven league boots, but

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Stewards with a background

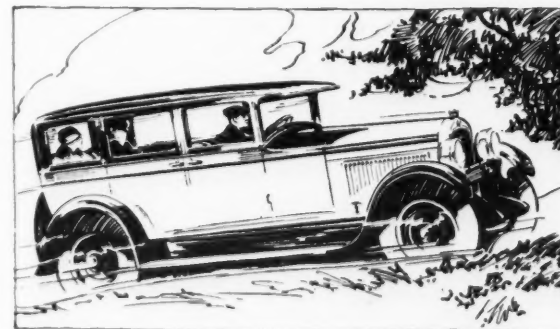
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shield - Tilting Beam Headlights
Headlight Control on Steering
Wheel - Both Manifold and Thermo-
static Heat Control - Dash Gasoline
Gauge - Gasoline Filter - Force Feed
Lubrication - Oil Filter - Special
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the limit—actually raising the qual-
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thus obviously making it the closest-
priced six in Canada.

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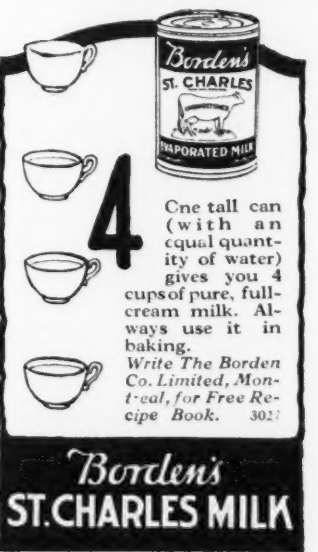
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(Continued from page 9)

which she was a part. The most graphic part of the record is her lengthy descriptions of the London "seasons", and the tiresome and extravagant displays of wealth in the high society of the period. Later, she extended her investigations to the poor. At last she fell in with the Fabians—Bernard Shaw, Annie Besant, and the rest—and, marrying their leader, Sidney Webb, began the useful and honorable career, the main outlines at least of which are public knowledge.

Literary Notes

MAYFAIR, the new MacLean publication, is, primarily, as fine a collection of display advertising as the average subscriber could wish to glance through. It is an amazingly good imitation of Vanity Fair, which it copies in more than name. True, it has only 84 pages as against Vanity Fair's 144; but what do you expect in a first number? Undoubtedly it was the success of Canadian Homes and Gardens that enabled the business manager to make as good a showing. Then, as in Vanity Fair, you will read here of sport—the fashionable kinds, like Badminton, horse-back riding and weddings—and what the well-dressed man wears when he goes to church on Easter morning. The mechanical detail is good on the whole. The chief field for improvement lies in the editorial content, which is not bad, but shows the greatest spread between the achievement and the ideal. Ricardo, the cartoonist, for example, is more than promising; but beside Fish and Covarrubias his present limitations are apparent. Madge Macbeth and Gus Bridle write cleverly, and it is distinctly unfair to remember that a single issue of Vanity Fair contains contributions from John Peale Bishop, Clarence Darrow, Jim Tully, Deems Taylor, Forence Molnar, Hugh Walpole, Walter Lippmann, Aldous Huxley, Heywood Brown, Paul Morand, Ford Madox Ford and others. But what odds? Nobody ever reads a magazine like this anyway; they just look at it; and it's a matter for congratulation that MacLeans have been so obviously successful. Nobody who has not gone through the ordeal of creating a periodical of some sort can have the faintest idea of the difficulties confronting the innovator at every turn, the ceaseless care required with the endless detail; and the new publication deserves congratulations as it takes its place among the higher class Canadian magazines.

J. M. DENT & SONS announce that they have taken over "The Canadian Forum"; that the editorial policy will remain unchanged; and that the same Editorial Committee will retain control. The financial backing and sound business management implicit in this arrangement guarantee "The Canadian Forum" a new lease of life. There is a distinct need in Canada for the intellectual leadership which such a periodical might supply. Up to the present the circulation has been negligible, preventing wide influence of any sort being exerted. The management has been voluntary, and it has been quite an achievement to keep the magazine alive at all. We anticipate with pleasure Mr. Dent's interest opening a wider field to the earnest, but small, group of writers who regularly fill its pages; and we wish our contemporary every success.

THOSE who have been buying Chambers's Encyclopaedia a volume at a time as published will rejoice to know that Number 9, which is expected in May, will cover the S's and T's. One reader at least has found that a great proportion of the subjects he sought to investigate began with S. The publishers, who take considerable pride in their contributing staff, announce the following as some of the more important articles in this volume: "Sheep," by Prof. J. A. S. Watson; "Secret Societies," by Northcote W. Thomas; "Steam Engine, Steam Turbine and Sewerage," by Sir T. Hudson Beare; several Natural History articles by E. R. Pease; "Socialism," by Victor R. Branford; "Stars, Sun, etc.," by Sir Frank Dyson; "Sadducees, Sandhedrim," and many other Jewish articles by Herbert Loewe; "Storms," by Lt.-Col. Gold; "Sun Cult," by W. J. Perry; "Shakespeare," by G. B. Harrison; "Science," by Prof. Patrick Geddes; "Sanskrit," by Prof. A. Berriedale; Italian articles by Dr. Thomas Ashby; "Sea," by Prof. J. Johnstone; "Stone Age," by Prof. R. A. S. Macalister. Special attention is drawn to "Tubercle" by Prof. James Miller of Queen's University, Kingston.

LUTHER BURBANK'S useful life was hastened to a close by bitterness toward him in certain quarters in his own country as one who was impudently interfering with God's designs. This troubled Burbank very much, because he was a religious man, refusing to subscribe to any theological creed, but emphasizing the fact that all his experiments had taught him that there was only one life force in plants, animals and men, and that its basis was spiritual, not physical. Florence Finch Kelly, says in the New York "Times": "It will be remembered that the famous experimenter with plants died a few weeks after he had delivered in a San Francisco church a memorable address, in which he voiced his own faith in spiritual things and spiritual development and his own unbelief in theological dogmas. The whirlwinds of hate, anger and vilification that at once developed him had much to do with his death. In the belief of Mr. Hall (Burbank's biographer), who was with him almost constantly during those weeks. 'What



RALPH WALDO EMERSON
From the jacket design of "Emerson and Others" by Van Wyck Brooks (E. P. Dutton, New York, \$3).

killed Luther Burbank at just that time and in just that abrupt and tragic fashion," he says, "was his baffled, yearning, desperate effort to make people understand."

THE P. E. N. Club (Toronto Centre) on Tuesday evening last at the York Club gave a dinner in honor of the recent success of one of its members, Miss Mazo de la Roche, in winning the "Atlantic Monthly" novel prize. Professor R. M. MacIver, as president, presided. Mr. Hugh J. Eayrs, who was a guest of the Club on this occasion, read selections from "Jalna," the prize-winning novel. Mr. Eayrs is president of The Macmillan Company of Canada, Miss de la Roche's publishers.

THE Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association are holding a banquet for Miss de la Roche in the Queen's Hotel, King Street, on the evening of Saturday, May 7th. In view of the general interest in the guest of the evening, the C. A. A. is courteously inviting members of other literary organizations in the city to participate. Particulars may be had from the Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, 115 Dowling Avenue. Tickets available till May 1th unless accommodation sooner sold out.

Books Received

Have comment, pertinent and pertinent

Free Expression in Literature by V. F. Calverton (McLean & Smithers, Toronto, \$2.50). This study, the fruit of long research, covers the whole subject of the treatment of sex in English and American literature since pre-Elizabethan times. Many quotations indicate the frankness of authors from Dekker to Dufour. But various reactions took place, the worst of which was on this continent in Victorian times. The book goes on to cite examples of modern treatment, and discusses contemporary authors' present preoccupation with sex. Mr. Calverton's belief is that we shall soon be past the undue emphasis on sex, and back into saner lines of thought, because the younger generation is being too thoroughly sophisticated to be shocked. Mr. Calverton does not predict another era of repression—quite the contrary—but he thinks the worst effects of Victorian repression will soon have worn off. Meanwhile this thesis is enlightening, and entertaining—particularly the passages from the Restoration writers, which would not have been allowed the mails ten years ago.

Crash Placements by Beverley Nichols (Doran, Toronto, \$2.50). The author of "25" has produced his first novel, which turns out to be a further showing up of the frailties of the aristocracy in England. Running true to form as a product of the younger generation, it is a very naughty book. In so far as the plot counts, it deals with two dangerous and unscrupulous society women who are rivals for the fresh young love of a certain young man.

Bessie Yorkie by W. B. Maxwell (Gundy, Toronto, \$2). With all his skill as a plotter, and as a story-teller, Mr. Maxwell here defends a well-meaning man, whose misplaced generosity got himself and others into a lot of trouble. The supposedly caddish, but really heroic, figure is one of the most apt-to-be-popular of any theme a novelist can ever hit upon; and Maxwell besides has the natural faculty of arousing sympathy in the reader for his characters.

Flowers and Elephants by Constance Sitwell (Nelson, Toronto, \$1.50). This little narrative by reason of its uniqueness is impossible to describe in a sentence, and is therefore worth reading. The author tells much about its outer life, and a great deal about herself. Mrs. Sitwell writes with beautiful simplicity.

Where and How to Sell Manuscripts by William B. McCourtie (Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass., \$3.50). A few years ago the free lance writer's standard handbook was "1001 Places to Sell Manuscripts." Now it is more apt to be this "Where and How" book, which lists American, British, Canadian and foreign periodicals very thoroughly, and gives hints of their individual requirements, rates of pay, etc. This new edition, just out, is up to date.

Songs by John Hanlon (Ryerson, Toronto, "Chap-Book" series, 75c). An exceptionally good collection of lyrics. If a suggestion is in order, perhaps the editor of this series could find room on the inside cover for a single sentence giving a hint as to where these new authors live. Internal evidence points to Mr. Hanlon as a Nova Scotian; but if he fulfils the promise of his debut booklet we shall be familiar enough with his name before long.

Krylov's Fables translated into English verse by Bernard Pares (Nelson, Toronto, \$2.25). Ivan Krylov early came to grief with the censorship in the reign of Nicholas I. In 1809, under Alexander I, he was given a post in the Imperial Library, and from then till his death in 1841 he issued a series of small books containing rhymed fables—stories ostensibly about beasts, but really containing, cleverly half-hidden, a comprehensive picture of official Russian life of that period. His entire work, running to 275 printed pages, is now made available for the first time in English.

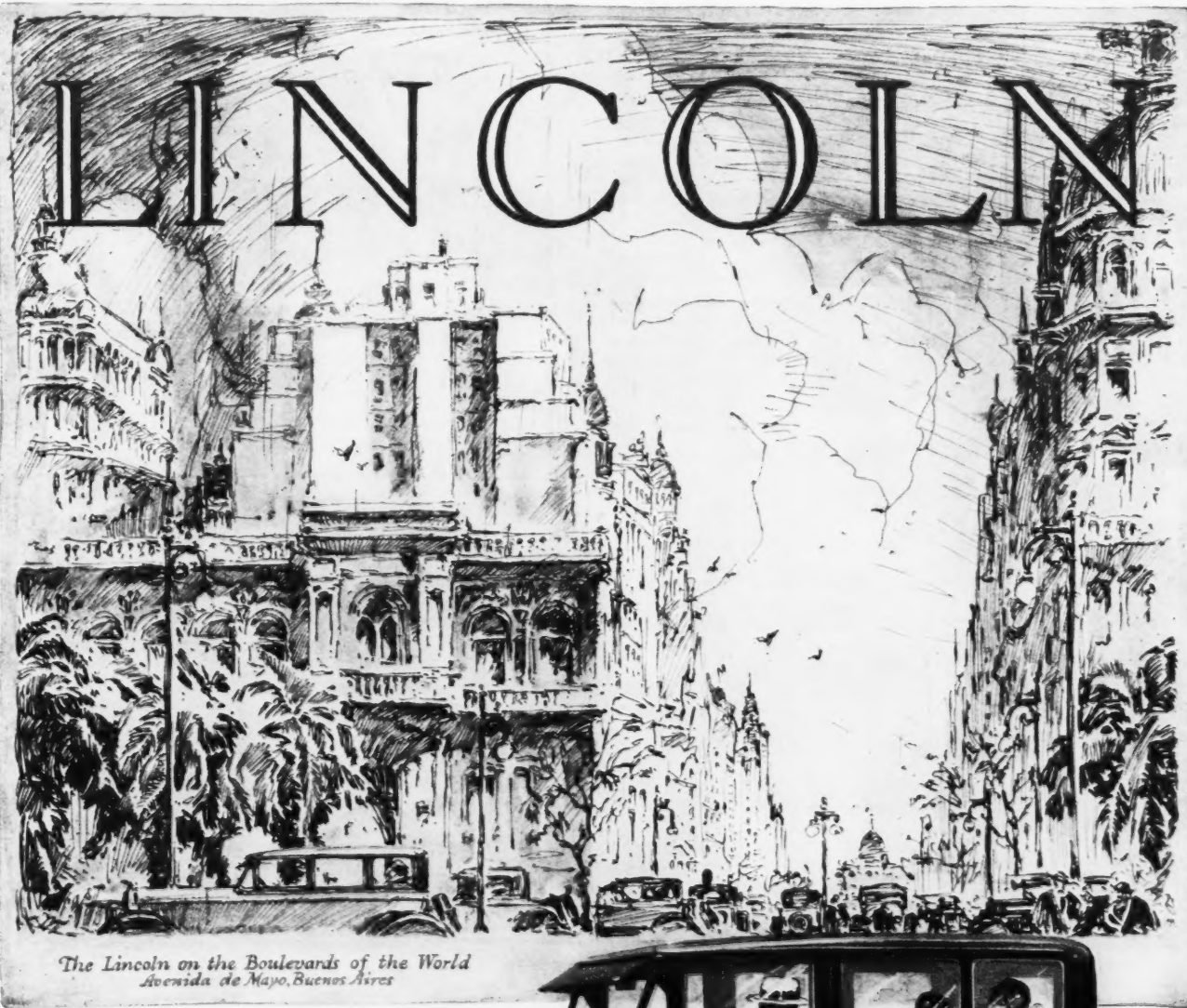
Youth and Truth by W. A. Harper (Century Company, New York, \$1.50). In this volume of the "Practical Christianity" series, the President of Elon College, North Carolina, defends the radical theological thinking of the younger generation and explains the essentials of the Gospel.



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WORLD'S GREATEST CARILLON FOR VICTORY TOWER, OTTAWA. It is anticipated that the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation on July 1st will be rung in by the greatest carillon of bells in existence, which is now in a state of completion at the foundries of Gillett and Johnson, Croydon, England. It consists of 53 bells, the largest of which, a bass weighing ten tons, is shown in the picture. It possesses an inscription in French and English and a decoration of maple leaves around the top.

New Light on Crime

CRIMINALS fear them. Babies love them. Frauds vanish before them. Cows give better milk.

Those mysterious ultra-violet rays! Their action as powerful stimulants of all living things is now fairly well-known, but as the "crook's" terror and the policeman's friend they are new. If, for instance, some dishonest bank-clerk has forged in extra figures on a genuine cheque, the rays will show the alteration at once—since no two inks are the same, and the differences in chemical composition at once become apparent under the invisible rays.

Their name, by the way, is sometimes misleading. It does not imply that their color has any kinship with violet, but only that it lies "ultra", beyond, the violet of the light spectrum—further than the human eye can see. At the other end of the spectrum are the infra-red ("below-red") rays, also invisible to us, but also potent forces.

The ultra-violet rays even render it possible to detect the alteration in the quality of the paper which takes place when an erasure is made on a document. The gums which are used for postage stamps and envelopes have each a slightly different reaction to the rays. Gum arabic gives off a fluorescent glow, but dextrine does not—so it is easy to know when an envelope has been steamed open and stuck down again.

Sealing-wax lays bare its character and nationality to the rays, which reveal whether it was made in England or Germany, etc.

Not only the forgery, but the jewel-fraud as well is exposed by the rays; for no piece of rock crystal nor the finest "paste" can glow under their influence with the lovely purple radiance of the real diamond. The rays even show the "water" of different jewels; and those wonderful artificial pearls that dupe the greatest experts promptly reveal their base origin under the ultra-violet lamp.

Finally, the rays are being enlisted to help the housewife. They show if lard, for instance, contains as much as even one ten-thousandth part of mineral fat—this form of adulteration is very common amongst dishonest traders.

Before long every one will have his or her own ray-lamp; then woe-betide the landlady who mixes margarine with the butter!

The Famous Gloucesters

THE record of the Gloucesters, the 2nd Battalion of which are now in China, is one of the finest in the annals of the British Army. The 1st Battalion, the 28th Foot, were known as "Old Bragg's"—a Colonel who once commanded them. He gave his name also to the "forbidden" game of cards, a sort of glorified poker, which the soldiers introduced, and which is now known as "Old Bragg" throughout the Army. The 28th Foot had the honour of being chosen for the famous picture of the Battle of Waterloo, where the Regiment held the vital flank of the British square. The 2nd Battalion, the 61st Foot, was formed from "The Buffs", when that historic Regiment was increased in 1756. When linked with the 28th, the Gloucesters, for their size, had more battle honors on their colors than any other regiment in the whole British Army, more even than the Rifle Brigade with their four regular battalions, and only two less than the 60th Rifles—the King's Royal Rifle Corps—with their

five battalions. The distinguishing feature of the Gloucesters is their possession of the "back badge", an honor conferred on no other regiment in the army, and commemorating that day at the Battle of Alexandria, in 1802, when the front and rear ranks fought back to back, a record again equalled when the 1st battalion, at the great drive of the Germans in 1918, performed the same feat without losing their trench. Despite the number of their battle honors, the Regiment has been conspicuous for the few decorations the officers wore, it being a tradition that they should not be recommended. Until the Great War the Gloucesters had but one Victoria Cross, that of the late General H. T. Reade, won when the 2nd battalion assaulted the Cashmere Gate in Delhi, in 1857. In the Great War, however, a Gloucester officer, Lieutenant Colonel Dan Burges, won the distinction in Salonika, and is now Major of the Tower, and another officer, the present adjutant of the 2nd battalion, won it as a territorial.

Feet and Photography

NOT so much a case of watching your step, as of watching your feet.

Next time you pick up your favorite society papers and magazines (published on either, or both sides of the Atlantic) take note of the feet of the women photographed therein. If it has not occurred to you before—you will be surprised to note how few look really attractive.

And this applies not to any particular class, but from the highest down to the most humble. What a common sight it is to see Lady So And So, and the Honorable Rachel Somebody photographed at the races, in their modish clothes, — and the whole effect ruined by legs and feet!

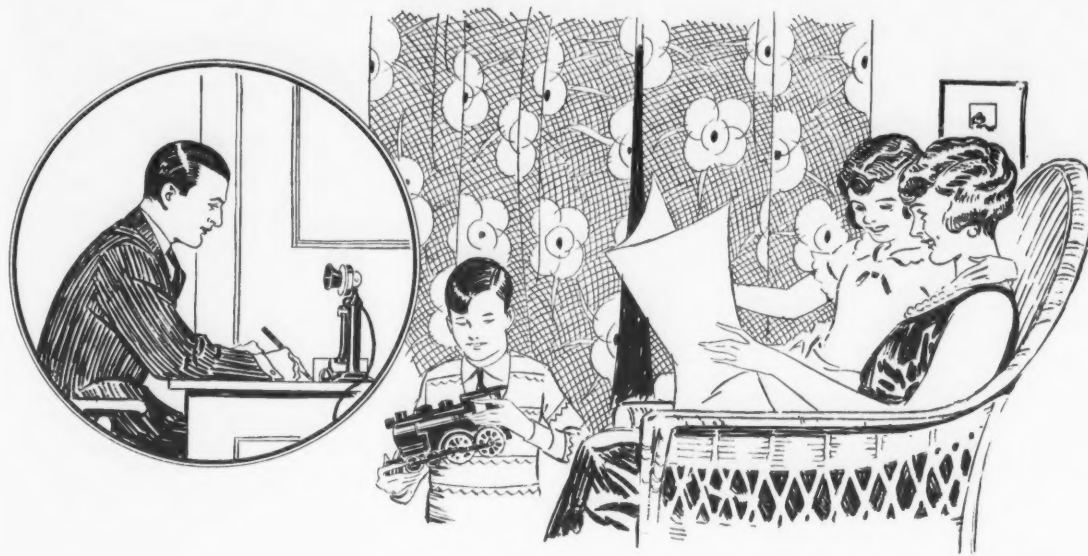
Or perhaps it is the Duchess of Somebody else standing in her lovely garden, surrounded by her beautiful children. Truly a charming picture, until you glance at the feet of the Duchess, and if you are inclined to-

wards a mean disposition, you will almost think that her Grace is "toeing in".

These faulty feet are usually found in outdoor photographs, the reason being, that should such a fas pas occur in a studio portrait it would be damaging to the photographer's reputation. Therefore a good photographer's first care in a full length portrait of a woman, is her feet, then her hands, and finally her face.

Here is a little thought that all women who are liable to become camera subjects, can afford to hold and apply:

As soon as you find yourself within range of a camera—whether in the hands of an amateur or a professional—think of your FEET. If you are standing—draw them fairly close together, and then draw one slightly behind the other. Or (if



Are Your Circumstances at all Like This?

A TRUST company is useful to many people other than the wealthy and elderly. One of our clients is a young man. His income consists of his salary only, and that not a large one. But he has already provided for the future of his family by what his life insurance advisers regard as enough insurance to meet their needs. In addition, he has made a will appointing this company executor. The estate (except for personal effects of the usual kind) would, of course, consist at present of the proceeds of his insurance policies. Like many other family men he is convinced of the risk of handing over sums of money to people not experienced in managing it. For this reason, through the appointment of this company as trustee under his will, he has provided his family with protection for their resources and added an always available source of guidance in their affairs.

This client showed wisdom—he did not wait to

consult the trust company until he had made a fortune or even until his property was large. He realized what is by no means always realized by men with families and dependents to consider: namely, that the smaller their property may be, the more essential is it for them to remove it as far as possible from risk of loss; and that the small estate is precisely the one which can least afford to be left to chance for administration. Fortunately for estates and dependents the trust company is becoming better known and more generally accepted as the proper trustee not only for large estates but for estates of all sizes.

Arrangements like the one outlined are proving their worth every day to the families of trust company clients. We should be pleased to be consulted by any one whose situation is at all like the one we have outlined. Booklets on request.

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KING ALFONSO WATCHES POLO AT HURLINGHAM. While in England recently, King Alfonso of Spain attended a game of polo at Hurlingham. He is shown here shaking hands with the Duchess of Pendergast.

you are inclined to be the flapper type) throw your whole weight on one foot, and let the other "drag", with a slight bend of the knee. Never, NEVER give the impression in your snapshot, or photograph, that your feet were squarely planted in the ground and that you were growing that way.

Nine times out of ten a woman will look her best in a sitting position. The feet are easily placed. Just across the ankles, not the knees, and point the toes.

The above hints may not seem very significant, but they are worth thinking over. And if you will again turn over the pages of your illustrated paper, you will find in many cases that they just make all the difference between a jarring, and an attractive reproduction.

King-Worship in Japan

WITH the death of the present Emperor there will die a tradition 2,500 years old; for he is the last of the true Mikados, the God-Emperors. His son, Prince Hirohito, who will succeed him, will create a new precedent, establishing something more like a constitutional monarchy on the English model.

It is difficult for an Englishman to realize the sacred character of the Mikado who, in the eyes of his people, is a sort of Pope by birth—more than a Pope, indeed. An official decree of the year 646 A.D. refers to the then Mikado as "the incarnate god who rules the universe." For one month in the year he holds a sort of reception of all the other gods of Japan over whom he claims a general authority. During that month no one of the people goes to the Temples to worship, because they are believed to be deserted.

Such a divine position carries with it many disadvantages. His feet, for instance, are too holy to touch the ground—so he has to be carried about on the shoulders of special bearers. Even the open air must not blow impudently on his sacred person, nor the sun shine on it—so he spends the whole of his life in seclusion. The same sanctity attaches to his hair, beard, and nails, which may not be cut, and even to the dirt on his hands and face! So his toilet has to

be done when he is asleep—this being a sort of theft, which does not injure the dignity of the god.

He cats from new vessels, which are broken after use—since there is always danger from holy things; and the power they derive from his touch might blast the impious who ate from them. There was even a time when he had to sit absolutely still on his throne, lest the movements of one so charged with divine power should cause calamities in the country! Later it was found, however, that the power resided in the imperial crown, which therefore took his place on the throne for the prescribed hours in the day!

Most of these ancient beliefs and ceremonies lasted well into the last century; and only the very recent "westernization" of Japan has caused some relaxation. But the present Mikado, the 123rd of his line, is still a God-Emperor.

Prince Hirohito, however, has travelled—unheard of before—and has been foremost in introducing Western ideas to Japan. He has encouraged the "democratization" of Royalty, and has even been called "the Prince of Wales of the Far East." Thus his accession to the throne will mark the end of divine Royalty and the beginning of a constitutional monarchy.

Swiss Cheese

HOW do they put the holes into Swiss cheese?

Everybody, of course, knows the music-hall joke about the old woman with one tooth who is supposed to work overtime at the job; but not two persons in a hundred have heard the truth about this little mystery.

Some people have a vague idea that the holes are deliberately created to fill up space; others maintain that they are only inserted for purposes of decoration. Both, however, are a very long way from the truth.

Gruyère cheese, or, to be more accurate, Emmentaler, would be just about as palatable without holes as, say, lager beer without froth. Holes are the hall-mark of quality, and the bigger the holes the better the cheese. In fact, these mysterious constellations are so much in demand for the American market that experts are hard at work "trying to find a for-

mula", as they say at the League of Nations, for making the holes larger and oftener.

It has been said that Swiss cheese is preferred in America because it is so largely used for making sandwiches, and the holes sell just as well as the cheese for this purpose. But every cheese eater in America knows perfectly well that it is not the holes they buy but the rich, nutty flavor which their presence denotes and which has made Emmentaler famous all over the world.

The merit of Emmentaler is due to a very small cause with a very big effect: a tiny microbe which is responsible for the fermentation of the milk before it turns into cheese. With the aid of this benevolent germ the acid salts in the milk are converted into carbonic acid gas, which during the process of manufacture produces bubbles of different sizes. As the mass cools these gradually evaporate, leaving the cheese pitted with holes.

Switzerland produces about £5,000,000 worth of cheese every year, her chief rival being the United States, where the manufacture of Emmentaler is said to have reached a high standard. After years of research Michigan experts claim to have discovered a process whereby it is now possible to control the size of the holes and market high-grade Emmentaler at 10d. a pound.

This threat to one of their staple industries has not unduly perturbed the Swiss. Anyone can put holes in cheese, they reply, but not all the dollars ever printed can produce the aromatic Alpine fodder on which Swiss cattle are fed.

A good story is told about a distinguished foreigner who was being shown over one of the largest dairy farms in the Emmenthal. For a time he watched the bubbling cauldrons in silence; then, turning to the dairymaid, he asked, "And how do you put the big holes in the cheese afterwards?" "Oh, that's very simple," laughed the farmer. "You just take a hole and put a lot of cheese round it."

The sound of church bells has been drowned by the hooting of motor-cars.—The Rev. W. Conrad Balmer.

The young people are charming, and are creating a new race.—Lord Aberconway.



Development of prehistoric man shown in a series of heads modelled by Dr. J. H. MacGregor for the American Museum of Natural History in New York. They are based on the following skulls—Pithecanthropus, Pittdown, Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon.

Lady Barristers in France

THE other day, for the first time in French legal history, an advocate was one of the two orators to make the set speeches at the ceremony known as the "conference du stage."

It is a purely professional ceremony, in which only the members of the Bar take part, although the judges are present as guests, and it must be remembered that in France the Bar is an even more exclusive calling than in England. For although an advocate deals directly with his clients, who are free to approach him without the intervention of an avoué—the avoué shares with the notaire most of the functions which in England belong to a solicitor—he will never become a judge, or even a prosecutor for the State in a criminal charge. Prosecutor and judge in France are both members of the quite separate profession of the salaried magistracy, while an advocate not only is not salaried, but is technically supposed not to demand fees and only to accept them, in the words of the rule, as "the free gift of the client." He can consequently give no receipt, and tradition requires him to plead for the needy without accepting any fee whatever. Any advocate, even the most successful, is liable to be called upon so to plead by the committee of advocates, who examine the claim of a litigant to be entitled to such gratuitous service on the ground of poverty.

Although Frenchwomen do not yet possess the Parliamentary vote—and have made no serious demand for it—and though they are not eligible as Deputies, they have for some years been admitted to the profession of advocate. They are not, however, allowed to plead in the Cour de Cassation, which hears appeals on points of law, and this week an advocate who claimed to be allowed to do so was asked to produce her certificate of military service, which was equivalent to refusing her claim. Among the two hundred or so of women who are now entitled to be addressed as "Cher Maître"—for an advocate is "Maître" or "Me." and not "Monsieur" or "M."—there are several who have a considerable practice. These include Maria Verone, the President of the French League for Women's Rights, as well as Lucile Tinayre, Suzanne Blum, and Mademoiselle—or, rather, Maître—Rospars. None of these ladies has, however, yet achieved the honor which fell to Maître—who is also Mademoiselle—Juliette Veillier. Of the others the greater number occupy honorable, but secondary, posts as the secretaries of other members of their profession, nearly always advocates, and not advocates. However, if the proportion of the successful is not large, it is, perhaps, not smaller than it is among the briefless males.

Constantinople has a woman who claims to be 160 years old. Our guess is she never saw a cherry-tree and never owned a hatchet.—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.



A STATUE OF MRS. BOOTH, MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY. The wife of the late General Booth, a woman of great piety and gentleness, has been commemorated by a statue executed by the noted sculptor, Wade. The picture shows its arrival for display at the Royal Academy.

An English Wool Farm

LADY RACHEL BYNG has the strangest farm in the country, near Hexham, in Northumberland, and is confidently recommending women in search of employment to follow her example and breed Angora rabbits, or adopt a variation of their own. To start such an enterprise needed courage, and Lady Rachel frankly states that she began without capital to speak of. She determined from the very first, however, to have only the best Angoras among her stock. Her first purchase was a doe whom she christened "Princess Mary." Soon after she bought three more does and two bucks, and thus a start was made. She managed her rabbits without help until she had bred over a hundred of them. Then she had to get one paid assistant, until the stock increased to 300. By this time, she states, her correspondence and her sales had grown so much, and she had had so many inquiries both from women and men who wanted to learn the business, that she decided to take pupils. This was in January, 1924, and since then she has always had several pupils on her farm. Some of these pupils mean to start farms of their own, and to make Angora wool farming—which, until Lady Rachel and a few others perceived its possibilities, was entirely a Continental business—into a British industry. Already Lady Rachel has more posts to fill than trained pupils to fill them; so obviously the industry is growing. Twenty-six of her pupils are now running farms of their own in different parts of the United Kingdom, and although the business is not one in which fortunes are made, it is work which has a waiting market. It does not entail the incessant drudgery of poultry farming, though, naturally, the rabbit farmer must work hard. The Angoras grow their wool very freely. The simple method of harvesting this quaint crop is to "clip it off with a pair of sharp scissors, pack it in a grocer's paper bag, wrap it in a parcel, and despatch it by train." Within a week you receive payment at the rate of 34/- a pound.

Lloyd George at Home

FEW men of humble birth who have attained to fame have ever kept in such close touch with their early surroundings as Mr. Lloyd George. His home is at Criccieth, one of the Carnarvon Boroughs (a constituency not affected by the Redistribution Bill possibly out of consideration for the fact that it had sent him to Parliament throughout the whole of his career). The country people still recall how Mr. Lloyd George, then a young man, became a popular hero by insisting upon the right of a dissenter to be buried in the churchyard, and soon after was adopted Liberal candidate. Recently he spent the Parliamentary recess among his own people, and one evening he paid a visit to Llanystumdwy, where he passed the greater part of his youth, his uncle, who brought him up, being the

village shoemaker. Mr. Lloyd George presided over a village concert, and speaking in Welsh, reminded the audience that he had not missed a single year visiting this sacred spot. He recalled the tumbledown smithy where he attended his first parliament, and in the dim light of which the village worthies discussed every subject under the sun and settled every question. After recalling intimate associations with his boyhood, he directed his wit to the question of accent, and spoke of the joy it gave him to know that the Scotsman, the Welshman, and the Irishman each still retained his individuality even in the House of Commons. "The House of Commons is never likely to suffer from monotony," he said; "the different accents give a variety to the whole performance," and he illustrated his point by the following story. Dan Leno was visiting the House. He watched it very solemnly for about an hour, but did not give any indication of his feelings. When he left someone said to him: "Well, what do you think of it?" Dan looked very mysterious and then replied "Well, I think it would have gone very much better with a piano!"

Musical Light

INTEREST in the "clavilux," or "light-organ," so untimely killed by the strenuous intensity of the War, has suddenly revived; and we may soon be introduced to a new and fascinating art.

The "clavilux," invented by Mr. Thomas Wilfrid, is a black steel box six feet long, three feet high, and three feet wide. At one end is a mechanical keyboard, which does not look like the keyboard of a piano or organ, but which serves the same purpose. In the darkened theatre the performer sits down at this and gives a concert—a silent concert which can be enjoyed by those without music in their souls, and even by the stone-deaf.

As the player's fingers wander over the keys, the "organ" throws onto a screen a flare of wonderful light—daffodil yellow pulsating with life. Against that background appears a delicate green figure, rather geometrical, that moves in rhythm, changing from lovely form to lovely form. Other forms appear, dancing and racing across the screen, ever changing in color, but always in harmony with the whole. To sit and watch these symphonies in color is just like going to an organ recital; and, if you know beforehand the composer's theme, you can follow the story told by light. You come out, feeling good all over, sated with glorious colors, to a dull, grey afternoon.

Efforts have actually been made to have a "light concert" accompanied by real music. In a tragic opera of Schöenberg's the chorus sing under a light of green flung against a background of violet. This violet foreground of the ruin of the Man by sex influence; for the Woman who lures him to destruction is clad in a violet gown, and he drinks from a magic

goblet which is suffused with a violet glow. The final catastrophe takes place in a gulf which emits scintillating gleams of violet.

This opera, in fact, was "set to light" as well as to music. Scriabin is another composer in two arts; and he gives the most explicit directions for the color effects to be thrown on the screen during the performance of his "Prometheus."

Judiciously used, color can have a wonderful effect upon the nerves and the general tone of the health—

in the London color hospital the patients are always cheerful, and they get well quicker than elsewhere. This is because there are no harsh red blankets and crude white walls and coverlets. In their place are delicate and cheery pale greens and mauves and yellows.

Color-music has been the unrealized dream of many artists for at least two hundred years; and it is still only in its infancy. An orgy of it is delicious, and can be as intoxicating as strong drink!



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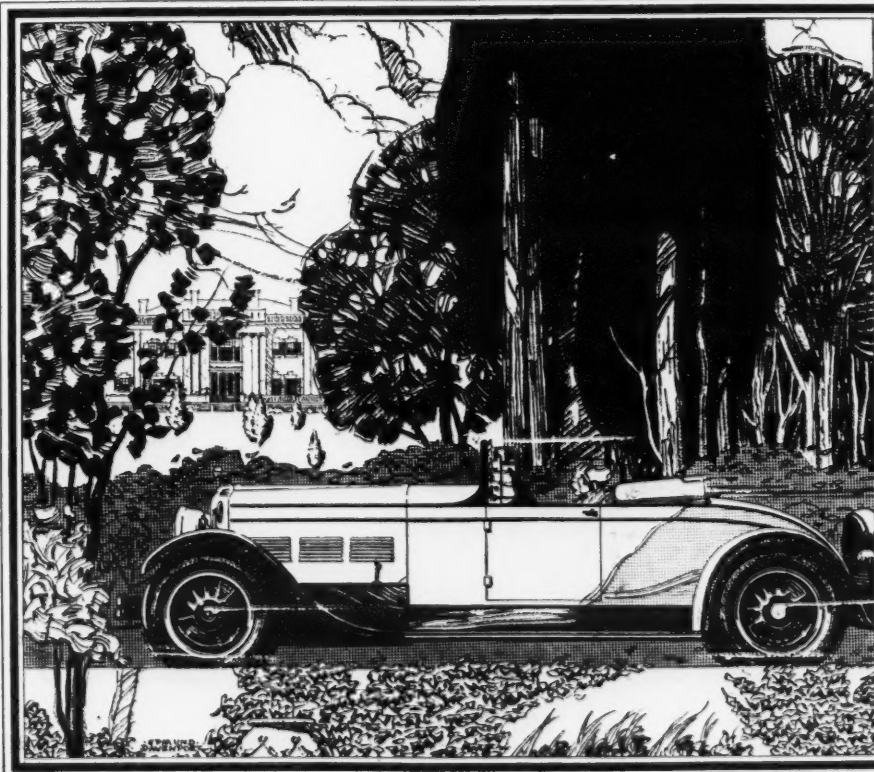
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TENSE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI
Surrounded by the Cantonese, who prowl around the lines of defence, and with armed gunmen in their midst awaiting an opportunity to stir up trouble, the position of the British forces and their allies in Shanghai is very uneasy. The picture shows the barricades between the French Concession and the Native City, where the Communists are now in authority. It was through one of the gates of the French concession that a mob tried to force an entrance.

Was With Livingstone

THE last survivor of the Livingstone expedition was Mr. Charles St. John, formerly a boatswain in the Navy, who joined the Service as a powder monkey during the Crimean War, and who recently died at the age of eighty-seven. In the year 1861, Mr. St. John, who was then serving in H.M.S. *Orestes*, which was engaged in the suppression of the African slave traffic, volunteered for service with Livingstone, and was with him until 1863. He served as quartermaster of the *Pioneer*, in which he made several trips up the Rovuma, in addition to making several expeditions into the jungle. A severe attack of fever necessitated his being sent back to England. Mr. St. John had vivid memories of Livingstone's personality and work. One of his recollections was that very few white men were able to stay with Livingstone for more than a year or two, whilst Livingstone went on year after year, enduring all the hardships of Central Africa. He attributed this contrast to the fact that Livingstone had accustomed himself to depend on very simple fare, often sustaining himself for long periods upon a few sticks of sugar cane, whilst his companions were pining for more inviting food. Mr. St. John's explanation of the recall of the expedition is that Livingstone found it impossible to achieve one of the purposes for which the Government sent it out. It was part of Livingstone's task to develop cotton growing round the mouth of the Zambesi. For this purpose Livingstone had a cotton farm at Quilmane, but whilst it was possible to grow the cotton fairly successfully, it was not possible, owing to the silting of the river, to get it away expeditiously. Livingstone's attitude to natives surprised the naval men on the Rovuma expedition. "He thought as much of a nigger as he did of a white man!" St. John used to say.

Have We Lived Before?

HAVE we lived before? Sir Oliver Lodge's forecast at the British Association meeting at Oxford that before the Association meets again in that city, the secret of life will have been solved, has awakened a flood of speculation and inquiry, including the apposite question: Have we lived and died before this present existence? Evidence is often quoted in support of this from the fact that a person on visiting a locality entirely new to him will sometimes exclaim: "I recognize that spot" or that house—or that person. Here is a typical instance bearing on this point. "At times when visiting a district which has been new to me I have had an idea of having been there before. Do experiences of this description occur because we have lived at some previous time on this earth in another form of life?"

Spiritualists are divided into two camps on the subject. Most English spiritualists prefer to disbelieve the theory that we have lived before. French spiritualists, however, incline to the theory of reincarnation. All sorts of explanations for recognition of places and facts have been put forward, but these memory recurrences have so far not been accounted for sufficiently to satisfy the man or woman who has had the experience. Here is a remarkable story concerning a man of impeccable honesty of thought, and accurate to a minute degree in his ordinary recollection and description. He was coming out of a theatre and saw a man whom, as far as any of his friends with him knew, he could never have seen before. Recollection, however, came to him. He strode over to the man, and said, "I killed you once." The other replied: "I remember. In a chariot race in Rome." The first man agreed

that the recollection was perfectly correct. This is a surprising instance of double remembrance.

No one but a lunatic could really make a habit of having no habits.—*Mr. Robert Lynd.*

The Prince Sets a Fashion

FASHIONS in lounge suits for the coming spring and summer are being dominated by the fact that the Prince of Wales and a certain set of the well-dressed Oxford undergraduates have been wearing a single-

breasted, two-button lounge jacket, having broad double-breasted lapels that roll long.

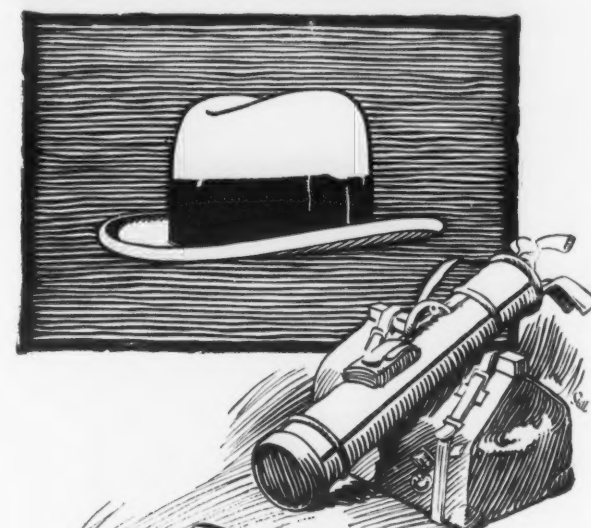
The jacket fits closely about the hips, is well cut away in front, broad across the chest, and square at the shoulder line. At Oxford its success at the moment is unmistakable.

Another fashion, on which both Oxford and Cambridge are agreed, is the close-fitting, tube-type of Chesterfield overcoat. This follows the lines of the figure more closely than hitherto; the back is made without a vent, the front more often than not double-breasted with rather broad lapels. A new feature is a similar coat made single-breasted, fly-fronted, with a double-breasted lapel.

Reverting to lounge-suit styles, the three-button, single-breasted jacket with the double-breasted lapel, the latter rolling shorter than hitherto, with again that closeness of fit around the hips, the jacket itself not too long, will undoubtedly be the style of the year, for it is a shape that suits the average man's figure. I see a tendency for a return to the single-breasted waistcoat. The width of trousers to-day for the average man is 22½ inches at the knee and 19 inches over the boot.

Both Oxford and Cambridge are showing a decided tendency for Glenurquharts and other checked materials for sports wear, though there is also a strong feeling for nut, cinnamon, and the rich tones of brown for plus-four suits.

Peace is a paying proposition.—*Lord Cecil.*



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"This constant travelling in connection with the continued strain entailed by my work itself, resulted, a short time ago, in my feeling always tired, run down, nervous.

"While in this plight I was advised by some friends to try eating Fleischmann's Yeast. I had long known of yeast, of course, but somehow had not thought it would do me any good. Nevertheless, I decided to try it, and I started at once to eat it regularly every day.

"The result, I am happy to state, passed all my expectations. My tired feeling disappeared, my nerves grew strong, and today I begin each day's work with a zest that I had not known for many years."

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A corrective food—that is what yeast is. A living plant. Unlike medicines, which stimulate the system to temporary, abnormal activity, yeast is the easy, natural way to banish constipation.

It purifies the digestive tract, preventing the absorption of dangerous poisons by the body. It strengthens sluggish intestinal muscles, aiding the processes of elimination.

Start today: make Fleischmann's Yeast a part of your regular diet. Your digestion will become normal, your sleeplessness will disappear, your skin will resume its rightful freshness—soon you will look and feel your old self again!

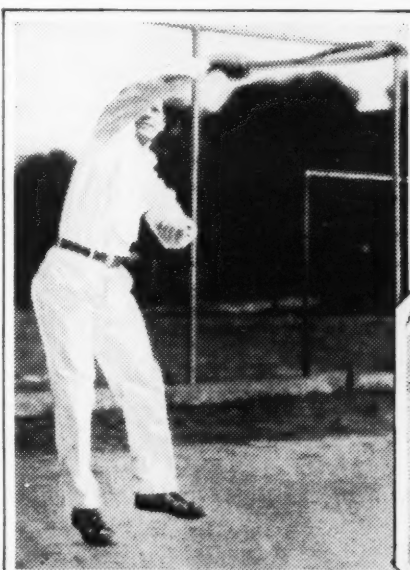
All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in a cool dry place. Write for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. L-602, The Fleischmann Company, 208 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

COUNT LATTANZIO DI FIRMIAN, Italian painter, at work on a sketch of a beautiful Chinese girl in one of California's famous gardens



MISS LEONA ERRICO, of St. Louis, sends us this snap-shot, taken on her recent Round-the-World Cruise. Miss Errico writes that for several years she suffered from stomach trouble. "I was unable to eat any highly seasoned foods," she says, "without being troubled by indigestion. This condition lasted until a friend suggested the use of Fleischmann's Yeast. I began eating two or three cakes every day. Within a very short time all traces of indigestion disappeared, and I can truthfully say that this simple remedy has toned up my entire system. I have now been eating Yeast for many months and I have recommended it highly to many of my friends."

Leona Errico, St. Louis, Mo.



"I BECAME a regular hermit: I was so ashamed of the pimples on my face that I gave up dancing and sports. I used practically every known article to try to cure myself but instead of getting better my face got worse. One day I happened to glance at an advertisement of Fleischmann's Yeast. I sent for a booklet and read it through and through. Four months have passed now and my face is entirely free of boils and pimples. But I am still taking Yeast, and always will. I eat it plain, one cake before every meal. It has the same effect as candy on a child—I always want it."

David H. Safer, Jacksonville, Fla.



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Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast regularly every day, one cake before each meal: just plain in small pieces, or on crackers, in fruit juice, milk or water. For constipation physicians say to dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime. (Be sure that a regular time for evacuation is made habitual.) Dangerous cathartics will gradually become unnecessary. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today!



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"I WAS actually afraid I should have to stay out of high school. I felt so wretched. After trying all kinds of remedies I almost despaired of ever finding anything that would rid me of my constipation. I was practically a nervous wreck. . . . And then, on the advice of my cousin, I started eating Fleischmann's Yeast. Today I feel fine. My friends all notice the remarkable change in me. I am strong and full of energy—no longer always tired and nervous. I feel like a different person. Fleischmann's Yeast has helped me back to splendid health. I gladly recommend it to others who may be suffering as I did."

Doris White, San Jose, Calif.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 23, 1927

Parkwood, Oshawa

And Its Distinctly Canadian Chatelaine,
Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin

By Gertrude Pringle

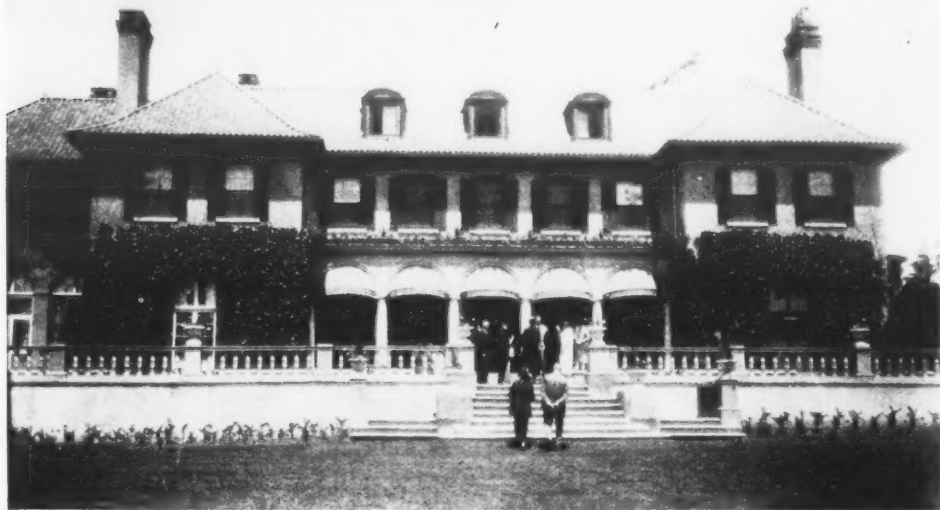
WHAT everyone secretly longs for is a home, ordered to the heart's desire, and truly expressive of its owner's individuality. A home so designed, unfettered in conception, and brought into being with the assistance of skilled architects, talented artists and capable artisans, cannot but command the interest of others, for in these realized ideals they see the very fabric of their own dreams.

Therefore, Parkwood, the Oshawa residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, and notable for its imposing

then remembered she had promised to play bridge that afternoon. Couldn't they get a substitute, her husband enquired. "I don't like to suggest it. In fact I'll have to go. You see, the party is being given for me." And no more was said, since rather than disappoint a hostess Mrs. McLaughlin gave up the thought of the trip.

Living within easy motoring distance of Toronto, she spends a good deal of her time there. She is a member of a number of clubs—the Toronto Ladies' Club, the Lambton Golf, the Ladies' Golf and Tennis and the Hunt Club, and is well liked in Toronto society.

From the time she was a young matron, Mrs. McLaughlin has taken an active part in church work and other helpful agencies. Quite early her administrative ability was recognized, and offices thrust upon her. For two years she was president of the Oshawa Local Council of Women. But this organization, with its many affiliated societies, she found very time-consuming, and when she resigned, because, as she puts it, "it was just too much



PARKWOOD, OSHAWA, THE DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. R. S. McLAUGHLIN.

size, completeness and architectural beauty, has strong claims on the attention. Although it is possible there are mansions in Canada with a greater number of rooms, it is doubtful if any of them contain so many delightful features as Parkwood. For a variety of sports and recreations, as swimming, bowling, riding, billiards, and dancing, perfect facilities are provided; for hours of quiet reflection there are pictures, books, music, flowers. Were such a home to be preserved intact for a century or two, it would afford a complete picture of present day luxury and amusements.

It is now ten years since Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin moved into the house planned with such care, and even yet they are constantly adding to its furnishings. Although Mrs. McLaughlin has found it a joy to enrich her home with the beautiful things she so loves—porcelain, rare glass, tapestries, exquisite old lace, she has been in no haste to complete a task that brings so much satisfaction and enjoyment. She feels that possessions acquired gradually, as the need arises, are far more conducive to the creation of a true home atmosphere than if everything were purchased at once. And despite its succession of lofty chambers and wide hall, Parkwood does succeed in conveying the feeling of a real home.

The mistress of Parkwood is tall and well-built, with a wholesome kindly expression and air of strong common sense. She is tranquil, well-poised, thoughtful. Her thick dark hair is softly coiled, and her fine-textured, freckle-colored complexion yet retains the dimples of girlhood. Simple and unostentatious always, her dress in its rich, quiet elegance, with little in the way of ornament, intensifies her matronly dignity. She is a Canadian of the Canadians, belonging to the fourth generation born in the land of the maple, with United Empire ancestry and farther back a Yorkshire origin. In an old cabinet she has a few pieces of treasured family china, a teapot and lustre jug, some cups and saucers, that belonged to her great-grandmother.

Those who knew Mrs. McLaughlin when she was Adelaide Mowbray and one of the best students at Whitby Collegiate, find her as delightfully unaffected and natural now as then. Although fate has showered blessings on her, she is thoughtful of others. To her old friends she is faithful, and when she goes to see them she often takes an armful of house-blooms. When inviting them to her home, too, she has a pleasant way of sending her motor car for them. As showing her thoughtful consideration for others, a slight incident may be mentioned. Her husband came home one evening recently and announced he was going to New York the next afternoon. Would she come along too. Mr. McLaughlin, it may be said, is a man who makes quick decisions, and should the fancy take him, is likely to embark on a journey at a few hours' notice. Mrs. McLaughlin thought she could go,

for me with the other things," there was difficulty in filling the post. So the Local Council ceased to function in Oshawa. But Mrs. McLaughlin has an ardent admiration for it, declaring, "I always felt that when the aims and ideals of the Council of Women were realized we would have the millennium."

However, out of the defunct council there grew a live shoot—the Home and School Federation, started by its Educational Committee under her convener'ship. Town planning and public health committees were also put under way by the Local Council of Women, the latter now having become an independent public health organization that does much good.

For seven years Mrs. McLaughlin was president of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church, Oshawa. From this organization grew the incipient hospital beginnings. The story of how the women financed the erection of the Oshawa General Hospital is one that will stir a sympathetic chord in many a town where a similar problem has been wrestled with. A Women's Hospital Auxiliary was formed, with Mrs. McLaughlin as its president, and in the sixteen years of its existence no less than \$75,000 has been raised. Some of the means employed were rummage sales, serving meals at the annual Fair, yearly concerts, collecting three miles of copers, selling Christmas seals and using talent dollars.

The first thousand dollars was gathered together by personal canvass. With this sum one acre of land was purchased. And in four years from the time the suggestion was made, the hospital became an established fact. This autumn there was a convention of United Hospital Aids in Oshawa, and they were much interested after seeing the fine hospital to learn how it came to be built.

"We are still looking for a plan to make money," confessed Mrs. McLaughlin, who cited that one of the many successful things she had given was a Festival of the Seasons, with twelve booths, each one representing a month of the year. The booth which won the prize for original design represented September, and showed an old school house and yard, with miniature evergreen trees, children on the path leading to the school door, and the whole enclosed by a tiny fence.

Although Parkwood is so self-contained that its many interesting resources might easily tempt one to an existence of ease, Mrs. McLaughlin does not allow herself to succumb to the lures of leisure. With her charitable work, clubs, social demands, the delightful claims of baby grandsons and her many friends, she leads a well-balanced, active life.

Parkwood is of light, grey stone, in Colonial design, its great pillars giving it a stately, spacious air. In the twelve acres of park surrounding it there is a large covered arena for indoor riding. In the stables are eighteen fine saddle horses. On entering the house one finds to

the right a huge billiard room. It contains a magnificent stone fireplace, and interesting mural decorations in the shape of friezes, representing typical Canadian scenes. One picture depicts the five daughters of the house on horseback, against an autumnal background, painted by Mr. Challenger. Another frieze represents Mr. McLaughlin's two yachts off Scarborough, one a racer that won the Great Lakes Championship last year. A third scene shows camp life, with several men enjoying an alfresco meal in a woodland setting, and a fourth picture gives an insight into the lure of fishing, when carried on amid lovely country. All the figures are portraits, but not obtrusively so.

Adjacent to the billiard room is a swimming pool, with cool depths of green water below white marble rim. Near by is a shining bowling alley that would tempt any novice to become an adept. And back of all is a sudden vista of color—flowers massed together, seen through glass. This greenhouse is the first of a long succession of greenhouses, one leading to another.

Passing through the first, with its radiant rose flowers, one comes to a haunt of ferns, where in a shadowy pool gold fish quietly move about. As decorative as it is practical is the tomato house, with its gleaming red fruit climbing upwards. In the chrysanthemum house is found everything from tiny, tight little button clusters to football sized mums. In another greenhouse there are quantities of carnations and festive red poinsettias.

Even in the winter Parkwood has a summery air, for there are palms in number and variety grouped in the glass covered loggia, into which open the dining-room, drawing-room and large hall. A striking feature of the hall is the great door leading into the loggia, made of iron wrought in an exquisite design over plate glass.

The wide, curving stairway, with its shallow steps, so easy to tread, is of softly-colored marble, the banister being of wrought iron. Below is an embrasure given over to music, with a fine organ and chairs of Italian design, done in blue. A room of inviting charm is the library, with its welcoming open fire, and walls lined with books, to enjoy which there are the most downy of chairs

and chesterfields provided. From the long windows one sees an Italian garden, with an oblong pool, stone fountain and sculptured bench.

The dining-room, a stately room, is in blue and gold brocade, hung with portraits in oils. These comprise studies of Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and three of their daughters. A portrait of another daughter is in the drawing room. These pictures, quite irrespective of their merits as portraits, although that is not open to question, possess art value. Those of the five daughters of the house, four very blonde and one a decided brunette like her mother, are studies of lovely Canadian girlhood that would win encomiums anywhere.

A large upper room, formerly the schoolroom, is being temporarily used for a gallery, and paintings by Canadian artists are gradually being gathered together. Already there are specimens by Cullen, Gagnon, Knowles, Peel, Gagen and Morris. On the same floor is a large ball room.

But this great house, where a big family could be lost, shelters at present only Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin. Three of the five young daughters are married, in homes of their own. A fourth one is an art student in Toronto, and the youngest is still in boarding school. A year or two ago Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin celebrated their silver wedding.

A very active hospitality is exercised at Parkwood. Hardly a day passes but some friends are entertained there. And in sharing their beautiful home with those from far and near there is no sense of effort, but a kindly, spontaneous welcome pervades.

Mrs. McLaughlin is fond of travel, and has been abroad several times. During part of each winter she usually goes south in search of sunshine and outdoor life.

What might be summed up as her creed is the following saying of Lord Avelbury, which she avowed to be her favorite:

"The best education one can have is to know the true from the false, the good from the evil, and to love beauty."

The old idea that a broken engagement prejudices a girl's future chances of marriage is exploded.

Most men realize that the girl who has already been engaged is not so likely to be dazzled by the thought of a diamond ring, an announcement in the papers, a trousseau, and the congratulations of friends; she will take it all more calmly, and she will think more of the man and less of her new-found importance.

Moreover, many men prefer a girl who has had a little experience of engaged life; with a deeper knowledge of men and an understanding heart she does not expect her future husband to be a Valentino, a Galahad, a Romeo, and an Alan Colham all rolled into one. She is content with that quite good fellow—the ordinary man.

Woman

What mighty ills have not been done by woman! Who was't betrayed the Capitol?—A woman! Who lost Mark Anthony the world?—A woman! Who was the cause of a long ten years' war, And laid at last old Troy in ashes?—Woman! Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman!

—Thomas Otway.

A Society Girl's Day

IT'S a fashion just now for the world's workers to divulge how they spend their days. They probably regard me as a mere drone, but when you have read my day I'm sure you'll agree that I work as hard as anyone.

Most of the workers, I notice, awake to the noise of an alarm. I undergo the same torture to the accompaniment of my maid's voice. And the maid hasn't been born yet whose voice sounds sweet at 9 a.m. after a late night.

Correspondence—oh, the bills and charity demands! exercises to keep the figure in fashionable proportions and a struggle with a manicurist fill the first hour. At 10 o'clock there are hats or frocks and shoes to be tried on; there is a bath to be enjoyed—ten minutes' perfumed peace; there are clothes for the day to be chosen. Follows a hectic hour dealing with correspondence and answering telephone inquiries from friends who seem to be quite idle.

But at noon the serious business begins. A committee, or perhaps two, has to be got through with all its quarrels and jealousies, all so un-Christian in the Christian cause of charity. I am lucky if they are over by lunch-time and I am not late for the party at the Ritz or the Savoy.

Further am I lucky if luncheon, being a pleasant

thing, does not drift on until the time left for the duties of the afternoon is quite inadequate. It may be pictures—the sort that hang on walls, not the "movies"—or a bridge party, or a charity bazaar, or merely a number of calls with mother.

Of them all, the last-named probably proves the most exciting. Young men get so fresh over tea. Such a nice domestic meal and the male always falls for domesticity. I've refused as many as three in one sitting over the aromatic soughong!

Before the business of the evening there comes a welcome hour when cigarettes and a book and sometimes a nap restore the overworked system. But 7.30 comes all too soon, with bath, dressing, car, and dinner to follow. Dinner means conversation, and sometimes it is hard work to be sufficiently versatile. In one week you may be among the politicians, the literary, the artistic, the scientific, the sporting, the high-brow and the merely common-or-garden. The right thing said to each leaves you exhausted.

After dinner the theatre or more conversation in the drawing room. Then the ball—or several; or the night-club—or several. Supper. All the time one must sparkle, do the latest Charleston, hum the newest tune.

I slumber in the car going home and totter upstairs hoping that to-morrow may be more enjoyable.

Broken Engagements

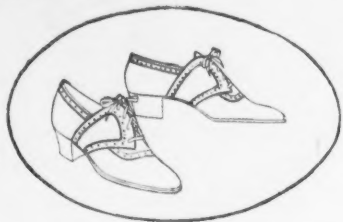
BROKEN engagements are not regarded so seriously as they used to be. Because a girl discovers that, after all, she cannot marry a particular man she is not referred to as a "heartless jilt," and a man in similar circumstances is now rarely censured by his friends and acquaintances.

No longer dependent on marriages "arranged" by their parents, young people of to-day are equally free to acknowledge that they have made a mistake in their choice and to remedy it while yet there is time.

Neither do women grasp at marriage as at a species of life-belt designed to save them from the seas of obscurity and old-maidhood; the girl of 1926 has many careers from which to choose, and she tries to exercise as cool a judgment as she can, passionately eager to make as certain as possible of the rightness of her choice before she definitely commits herself.

Both men and girls have rightly come to look upon an engagement as a time of test and trial and not as a binding vow to wed.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"IRIS"

Feels good in hot weather

BEFORE your feet start to puff and swell in hot weather, come to us for a well-fitting pair of Cantilever Shoes, with the famous flexible arch. They allow Nature's cooling system—circulation—to act without restriction. For Summer enjoyment.

COMFORT
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CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

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HAMILTON, 8 John St. W., at King.
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
MONTREAL, Kester Bldg., St. Catherine.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.

REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Co.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Co.
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scovill Brothers.

EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

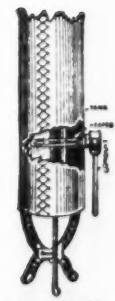
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED—MONTREAL

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Greatest
of all
Energy
Producing
foodsDelicious
as a table
Syrup
and
Children
love it on
Bread

More People Choose Hotpoint ELECTRIC WATER HEATER Why?

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The reason for this outstanding popularity may be found in the cleanliness, convenience and economy of the Hotpoint Water Heater and in the fact that Hotpoint, alone, employs the famous Calrod (sheathed wire) Heating Element, which is practically indestructible and can be completely submerged in the water, thus making use of every unit of heat.



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So low is the cost of heating water the Hotpoint Electric way that every home can afford abundant hot water, for dish-washing, shaving, laundry and the bath. The Hotpoint Electric Water Heater is easily installed in any wired home and, once installed, is good for a lifetime of satisfying service.

Hotpoint ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

For Sale by all Good Electrical Dealers

A Canadian General Electric Product



AT THE moment the most interesting news, apart from everything connected with the tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, is that great persons are ranged against one another on the question of votes for young women of twenty-one. Rather, "Votes for Flappers," as one newspaper has it, and as a battle cry it does very well. When the first rumor appeared that the Cabinet was going to grant this extension of the franchise, there was little demur. Hardly a paper raised its head, so to speak, and only languid objections were made by

the Marchioness of Sligo, Mrs. St. John Ervine, the wife of the distinguished critic and playwright, and Mrs. Langford-Brook, sister of Sir John Hanbury Williams, with her daughter, Mrs. Throckmorton.

SOME time ago—several years ago in fact—I wrote an account of the interesting and very useful King's Canadian School at Bushey Park, near London, where the London County Council sends delicate boys who want fresh air and change as well as lessons. The school is closely asso-

"Votes for Flappers"

The King's School



AVIS PHILLIPS
A young Canadian singer who has made a success in London by the beauty of her voice and artistic methods. The picture shows her in the title role of Gluck's "Alceste" and she is now appearing at the Kingsway Theatre in the revival of Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte."

those who always look upon anything to do with women as dangerous and slightly revolutionary. Now, however, there seems to be a sudden awakening, and the Ministers who feel that they are bound by promises to their constituents to give votes at the age mentioned, to the women as well as to the men, realize that they are going to meet with a good deal of opposition.

I fancy that Lord Birkenhead means to exercise his brilliant wit on this subject, for speaking at a reception given by the vice-chairman of the Society of Women Journalists he was amusing about the opinions of the young woman of 21. There was a murmur of amusement when Lord Birkenhead said that it might be wise as well as necessary that every young lady who had reached the age of 21 should be placed in a position to throw her powerful political intellect and sophisticated opinion into the consideration of matters of State. He did not select that moment to pronounce an opinion of his own upon that matter. If, he said, we were indeed to reinforce our sum total of political knowledge and intelligence by the contribution of 1,000,000 ladies of this mature age, it was an interesting question what the ultimate result of that contribution might prove.

This appears to me pointed enough to suggest that the Secretary for India is not in favor of any such extension of the franchise. However, he is in favor of women journalists, and said some very nice things about the women writers and their work.

MISS SUTTON, of SATURDAY NIGHT and the allied papers, was among the guests at this reception, where a number of literary people congregated, including Miss Radcliffe Hall, of whom Sheila Rand wrote with such enthusiasm in a recent Literary Supplement. This welcome visitor to London was also a guest at a delightful reception given by Miss Montizambert, when other guests from Canada were Mrs. Huntley Drummond, Miss Virginia Reynolds, Miss Lister, Miss Jean Kennedy, and Miss Sybil Kennedy. Mr. Harry Baldwin, Miss Susette Baldwin, Miss Eleanor Nichol, a Montrealese now on the stage, Miss Marguerite Nanton, with her fiancé, Mr. Malcolm Eve, Colonel R. M. Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, and Mrs. Walter Reid. Others present were

those who always look upon anything to do with women as dangerous and slightly revolutionary. Now, however, there seems to be a sudden awakening, and the Ministers who feel that they are bound by promises to their constituents to give votes at the age mentioned, to the women as well as to the men, realize that they are going to meet with a good deal of opposition.

I am reminded again of this valuable work by a charming article in the "Daily Telegraph," describing the life and work of the "Schoolboys' Paradise" and giving full credit to Canada for her share in this extremely useful work for poor London school-boys. In the course of the article reference is made to the history of Upper Lodge in Bushey Park, for it was used by the Stuarts as a hunting box, and long long years later became a hospital for Canada's wounded. To-day, says the writer of the article, it may be said to combine in the present phase of its life the very spirit of the earlier two; for it is building up the bodies of physically defective school children and implanting in their plastic minds the latent principles of sportsmanship.

So Canada builds better than she knew when she collected the money and made her sacrifices to provide comfortable resting places for the wounded soldiers.

THE supply of clever Canadians doing things over here appears inexhaustible. Leslie Holmes, the Canadian baritone, of whom I have written before, is having a song recital on Friday, the 29th, and all good Canadians and others interested in music ought to take tickets and support the young singer at his first English recital. His friends hope it will be an artistic success. As to the other sort of success very few recitals are money-making ventures unfortunately, but then artists are not as a rule keen about money. Mr. Holmes is to include in his programme compositions by Purcell and Schubert, Strauss and Parry, Cecil Sharp and Vaughan Williams, so it is evident that he has a catholic taste and should please many varieties of critics.

More Clever Canadians

IF YOU want to know what is rather a new idea in London, something that has been started since you were here last, it is "Sandy's." Not a night club, nor a dance hall, nor anything of the kind, but a place where you can get the most wonderful sandwiches. So wonderful are they that their fame has spread all over

London, into other parts of this country, and into various countries, near and far. An All-British Sandwich bar, Sandy's is the invention of Mr. Kenelm Foss, an actor, author, play producer and film director, and now a champion sandwich-maker. The sandwiches are dreams, and the "bar" is quite the fashion. Even Royalty has been seen eating sandwiches, and most people who try them ask for more, as eagerly as Oliver Twist. Incidentally Sandy's is in Oxendon Street, Haymarket. And I am not getting even a sandwich for this advertisement whatever you may suppose!

Old Dutch says:

Cleanliness in the home is more than a matter of pride. It's the safeguard to health.

Old Dutch is your safeguard to Healthful Cleanliness.

Chases Dirt—Protects the Home

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SILK HOSE
TO WEAR WITH
SHORTER SKIRTS

And, the skirts grow shorter and shorter—as Paris decrees. So Kayser designs this new hose with silk to the hem—but with the Marvel-Stripe,* to prevent garter runs from continuing to the ankle. Made in twenty-five of the newest spring shades.

Service weights with square heel.

All at reasonable prices.

Kayser

AT ALL LEADING STORES

Made in Canada

*Trade-Mark Regd.

LARVEX PREVENTS MOTH DAMAGE



Sold throughout the world to prevent moth damage and nothing else.

London, into other parts of this country, and into various countries, near and far. An All-British Sandwich bar, Sandy's is the invention of Mr. Kenelm Foss, an actor, author, play producer and film director, and now a champion sandwich-maker. The sandwiches are dreams, and the "bar" is quite the fashion. Even Royalty has been seen eating sandwiches, and most people who try them ask for more, as eagerly as Oliver Twist. Incidentally Sandy's is in Oxendon Street, Haymarket. And I am not getting even a sandwich for this advertisement whatever you may suppose!

THE news that the Zoo is to have a country home as well as that so renowned for many years in connection with Regent's Park, has aroused much interest. The country home will be a place where bored beasts may rest from the gaze of the crowds, and where there will be more room for exercise than in London. As one weekly humorously says: "The most delightful aspect of the projected park is as a holiday ground for tired tigers, jaded giraffes and weary wallaboos."

Many Obedient More

April 23, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

31

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

LEATHER soles of shoes belonging to the Roman women of Londinium in the first century A.D. were among the interesting discoveries at Founders-c o u r t, Lothbury, E. C., recently, where excavations are proceeding on the banks of the River

his native secretary, who had even to turn over the leaves for his master to study the contents. Among the 150,000 precious volumes, manuscripts, and xyographs, none is more curious than a crude iron book which recites a paean of adulation of a queen-goddess of antiquity. It has five thick pages of roughly cut metal, each 9 in. by 3 in., and they are bound with a stout iron ring ornamented with a thistle-like device.

It was largely to the East India Company that the India Office owed the possession of its library, and one of the treasures it has bequeathed is a block of stone found in the ruins

IN A restaurant a man laughed heartily and half the people in the room stopped talking in order to look at him—some smiling, some frowning. The man himself looked quite frightened; the people with him looked rather ashamed. He had committed the new s'n. He had laughed!

The Age of Gigue

Are we Englishmen forgetting how to laugh and learning how to g'ggle? asks the "Daily Mail." If so, we are losing one of the Englishman's chief characteristics. The Englishman was ever a great laugher, leaving the giggle and the snigger to lesser races. All through our literature we have been laughing heartily. Our jests have been broad, racy of the soil, easy to understand, laughter-compelling. From Chaucer, through Shakespeare down almost to our own times, we would have none of that whispering and giggling in a corner; a man held his sides and laughed and grew fat. You can hear the great Englishmen of all times laughing down the centuries, opening their mouths, throwing back their heads, slapping their knees.

Then came the blighting age of refinement—the age of gigue. Jolly John Lee and Charles Keene were not refined, nor were the jokes they illustrated. They had body; they were not the pale wraiths of the moderns. But then the ideal of humor became that thin, sniggering wit which sometimes amuses a college common room. There arrived the humor of Balliol, very amusing in its way, perhaps, but not in the least the humor of the English; the kind of thing which suggests a pallid smile and a vegetarian diet. One half of English society discovered that it was vulgar to laugh. Faint titters pay the expected tribute.

Those who were prepared to be witty for our edification have been going about for years in terror of laughter as a symptom of vulgarity. The war broke the spell for a time but the gigglers have asserted themselves again. It is good to smile; there is a quiet humor which demands no more. The man who guffaws at a quiet shaft of wit is as great a

nuisance as the man who giggles when laughter should be holding both his sides.

There is a time, then, to smile and there is a time to laugh; the unfortunate thing is that we are forgetting how to laugh and beginning to snigger instead of smiling. But there is hope, the reform may come from below. The masses have not forgotten to laugh, and they may teach us the secret anew. Get into the gallery when a George Robey is in his best form and you will hear the real laughter. Go down into the country and take your mug of beer in a country alehouse and you will hear something of the old English humor and much of the old English laughter. I hope the time will never come when that laughter is to be heard no more; for the complete triumph of the age of gigue will produce a race of Englishmen English only in name.

AS THE famous Universities' boat race is just over, I cannot refrain from speaking of the tremendous interest which this event arouses even in the breasts of those who have no connection with either university.

Oxford and Cambridge

Everyone takes sides. Everyone, or almost everyone, wears a rosette of either dark or light blue, and there are even people who wear both colors so as to be on the safe side whatever happens. Not such a one was a coster I saw on the great day. He was driving one of those fascinating little carts, drawn by a donkey and laden with hyacinths and daffodils in full bloom. This sight was pretty enough and characteristically London, but what did attract my serious attention was the fact that the bored looking little donkey was decked lavishly with huge dark blue bows, worn also by the coster himself.

Some Canadian friends of mine who moved up to town from fifty miles away to meet a schoolboy son, took him on to the boat race. They told me that the pace for cars was about an inch a minute so thick was the crowd going towards Hammer-smith Bridge.



MRS. RAY A. EAST, OF CALGARY
Who before her recent marriage was Constance, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. D. W. G. Spry, of Calgary.
Photo by Hess.

Wallbrook near the Bank of England, London.

Small and pointed as any modern shoe, these leather fragments, embedded in the mud of the old Wallbrook, have survived the ravages of time to show that the Roman girl was as proud of her footwear as is her modern sister.

Three such soles have been found, and none of them is worn in the slightest degree, apparently indicating that the owner had discarded them as out of fashion.

The high heel had not yet made its appearance, for one of the women's soles has a low heel, something like a rubber one, still fastened to the leather.

A SINGLE seed, no bigger than a pea, which has been planted at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens at Regent's Park, N.W., London, will, in the space of the next four months, completely cover the surface of an indoor pond with flowers as big as dinner-plates and leaves 8 ft. long.

It is a seed of the Victoria Regia, a water-lily from the River Amazon that is perhaps the most brazen flirt among all flowers.

When it first blooms it lifts up a dazzlingly white and shining face for moths and other night-flying insects to kiss. Not content with its nocturnal comings, it changes its color to a vivid red when dawn comes and so lures to its fragrant beauty the most gorgeously appalled butterflies and infatuated bees!

THE Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary for India, will soon have to find a successor to Dr. Frederick W. Thomas, who for a quarter of a century has presided over one of the richest treasure houses of Orientalism—the Library of the India Office in Whitehall, S.W.

Dr. Thomas has been appointed Boden professor of Sanskrit at Oxford.

From all over the world pundits come to view and use the India Office library which, because every book printed in India in any language has to be placed at its disposal, is to Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and the other languages of the East what the library of the British Museum is to English.

Every Indian potentate who visits London has been in the library. The Prime Minister of Bhopal recently wished to peruse a number of ancient books and documents, but he declined to touch them himself. He insisted that they should be handled only by

of Babylon. It contains an essay in praise of Nebuchadnezzar II. (the Great), King of Babylon, who destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C. and carried off the Jews to Babylon.

WHILE a troupe of fourteen trained lions were exhibiting their tricks the other day before a delighted German audience in Ellersfeld, the show was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a tame stork in the arena.

The bird had evidently been nursing a grudge against the largest of the beasts, for, instead of registering terror, it promptly attacked the king of the jungle with beak and wing. The animal retreated before the onslaught dumfounded, slinking away to a corner of the inner cage with his tail between his legs. The triumphant stork then turned his attention to the rest of the pack, who showed no more spunk than their frightened comrade. They too fled before the assailant, upsetting their equipment as they did so. Soon the other thirteen lions had also sought the safety of the inner cage, where the stork did not deign to penetrate. Left in solitary possession of the field, the stork poised himself derisively on one leg, looked about him with an air of triumph, and proclaimed his satisfaction by a violent flapping of the wings. The tale may seem incredible, but did we not read this week of a mouse stampeding a number of elephants?

MISS MARGARET KIDD, a young Scottish barrister, made history recently by being the first woman to appear before a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

London, Eng'land. Miss Kidd, who was the junior to three K.C.'s, was appearing on behalf of the Greenock Town Council, which is seeking to extend its boundaries. She wore a black costume under her barrister's gown, and her wig covered her shingled head. "I am proud to have had a chance of appearing before a Select Committee," Miss Kidd said to a "Daily Mail" reporter, "but as I am working under three senior counsel I am afraid I shall not get a chance to open my mouth. I am really just 'deviling' for my leaders, going through masses of papers and suggesting points that arise."

"It is more than three years since I was called to the Scottish Bar, and since then I have appeared in criminal as well as civil cases."

Miss Kidd is the daughter of Mr. James Kidd, a Scottish solicitor, Conservative M.P. for Louth, and formerly Under-Secretary of Health for Scotland.



Silk Hosiery in the new shades,
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

"The Essex"

The Season's
Smartest Offering

Women's desire for the beautiful in footwear is wholly gratified in the creation of this three hole tie.

A pattern of extraordinary beauty and delicate lines—carefully finished and of remarkable fitting qualities.

Can be had in York blonde-reptile trim, grey calf-reptile trim, pastel-reptile trim or all patent.

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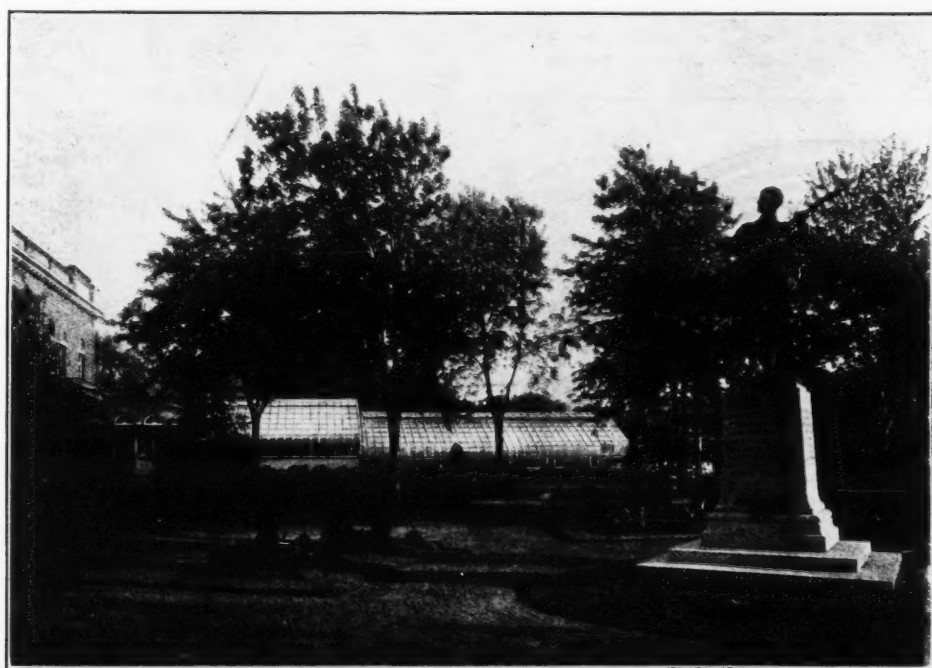


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Onward
SLIDING FURNITURE SHOES



This Glass Garden in Montreal West's Community Center is a constant delight to flower lovers.

Bringing Joy to a Whole Community

Deep in the heart of everyone is a love for the beauty of flowers. This expressed itself in Montreal West in the practical form of a Lord & Burnham glass garden adjoining the community hall. In this beautiful spot summer delights thousands all the year round. The hand of winter cannot touch it.

YOU can bring summer to YOUR HOME on a smaller scale. On its very threshold you may have a little bit of summer if you have a Lord & Burnham glass garden.

The craftsmanship of Lord & Burnham is not confined to immense crystal structures. Their skill is being constantly displayed in smaller creations — glass gardens within the reach of those in moderate circumstances.

Some are built adjoining the residence, some adjoining the garage, while others form a most delightful link between these buildings. But whatever the size, you will find that a Lord & Burnham glass garden will harmonize with its environment because it will be specially designed to do so.

Perhaps the thought of the cost deters you from considering a glass garden. You will be pleasantly surprised to find how reasonable the cost really is. We have prepared some interesting booklets showing glass gardens we have built. Send for them, today.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited
Builders of Greenhouses and Makers of Boilers.

Head Office and Factory — St. Catharines, Ont. Harbor Commission Building — Toronto, Ont.
124 Stanley Street — Montreal, Que.



Cleanse Teeth of Dingy Film To Brighten Smiles Quickly

The new way to combat the film on teeth—the source of many tooth and gum disorders—which numbers of leading authorities suggest

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube Free

WHEN teeth lack gleam and whiteness, it is usually because they are film coated.

Ordinary brushing has failed to combat film successfully. Thus thinking people, chiefly on dental advice, are adopting a new way in tooth and gum care called Pepsodent.

Now an effective film combatant

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

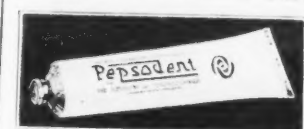
For that purpose obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent erases the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats

the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleansing. Obtain Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, at drug stores. Two months' supply at a moderate price—or send coupon for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year.

FREE—10-DAY TUBE



Made in Canada

FREE — Mail coupon for 10-day tube to The Pepsodent Co., Dept. 1399, 191 George St., Toronto 2, Ont., Canada. Only one tube to a family.

Name

Address

General Office and Laboratories 1104 S. Walsh Ave. Chicago, U.S.A. 2451 Can.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth



AS MAY approaches, we decide to go spring shopping and buy some garments that really suggest warm weather. The summer fabrics are so fascinating in their sheer loveliness that shops claim more than their due of attention. There are voices and muslins which suggest garden parties and picnics—and there are silks as soft as thistledown which will make the most delightful gowns for dances and verandah teas. Who can compare the summer and winter fabrics? They are no more to be associated than ice palaces and gar-

The mournful whiney voice ought to be choked in infancy, and so ought the Pollyanna voice that oozes whipped cream and sympathy. Among my other aversions are the shrill, piping voice, the over-elaborate voice, the ungracious voice, and the voice of ecstasy which punctuates every sentence with an exclamation point and goes in heavily for my dear.

If voices were to faces what the cloud shadows are to the hills, perhaps I should not be justified in writing a good-looks article about them. But voices or, more properly, methods of talking, have such a radical effect not only on the temporary appearance but also on the permanent shape and expression of the face that they cannot be ignored facially.

There is a difference of opinion among beauty specialists as to the value of facial exercises. Members of the "immobile" school hold that the less you stretch the muscles of your face the more perfect it will remain. Anything that is done to the face, according to this school, should be done externally by means of patting, molding and applications.

Another group is of the opinion that no face can be kept in condition by external methods, which tend to make the flesh and muscles flabby and un-self-reliant. This school wants to keep the face unlined too, but to do it from the inside out. It holds that conscious effort and self-exercise are the only practical measures.

The two schools differ radically in methods but agree on the fundamental idea that the face is extremely delicate and may be just about ruined by the wrong tactics. In this, though I hold no brief for a totally unlined face, I can concur. The well-preserved face that is afraid to smile for fear of spoiling itself looks like a plate of jelly. But I'd put my countenance in a plaster cast if necessary to keep it from showing some of the passions and indulgences and peevish and petulances that I see registered on faces I meet in the crowd. People forget that their faces are sensitive plates reacting to every mood. Heaven forbid that they should indicate a vacuum but don't let them tell the world too much.

Of the various exertions that mould your face talking is one of the most prevalent and often one of the most disastrous. Even if what you say is perfectly all right, how you say it may lay up for you more trouble than any beauty specialist can ever mould away.

There's little that an expert can do to a full-grown mouth beyond camouflaging it with lipstick. But if you start young enough you can do wonders. Pacifiers and crooked teeth and adenoids are of course taboo. If your child pouts and lets her lower lip hang out and whines and draws down the corners of her mouth, for the sake of her face as well as her future happiness take steps. Don't let her talk all over her face. Don't let her talk through her teeth inarticulately or purse her lips in an ugly line. These habits of speech may spoil the whole expression of her face.

Some people talk with their mouths only, but many also use their eyes. Tense nervous women, vehement talkers, often squint their eyes when they talk or pucker their foreheads or elevate their eyebrows in a perpetually surprised expression.

If you have no lines, unless you are very young it's a safe bet that your talking tricks are negligible. But if you are beginning to get nose-to-mouth lines or forehead stripes or a little vertical crease between your eyes, or tiny frown wrinkles radiating from the corners of them, it's time to investigate your facial gymnastics.



Gertrude. I am very glad that the former advice proved worth while. I am honestly of the opinion that most



FROM PARIS
Black georgette and lace.

dens ablaze with June. Elaine bought a pale green crepe de Chine with a tiny pink flower in it, and then fell a victim to a blue voile which looked like "a bit of the sky fallen through." Then she resolutely turned to the ginghams and ordered yards and yards of the rose-and-white-checked variety.

"Why in the world are you buying gingham?" asked Elaine's sister, Margaret, who disdains cotton goods.

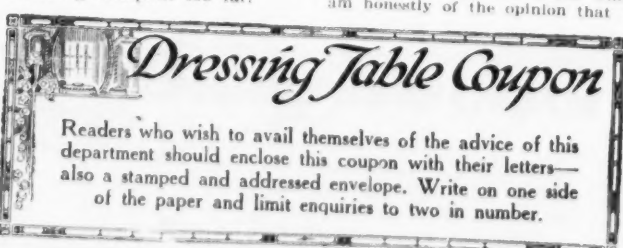
"I'm going to have two house dresses," said Elaine. "I've always liked pink gingham and it makes you feel so clean and bright. What did you buy at the paint-and-powder counter?"

"This," said Margaret, holding up a tiny box from which a fragrance seemed to be stealing. "It's solid perfume and you just rub a little behind your ears or on the back of the neck and you have a delightful touch of jasmine or rose."

THE consideration of the voice is one which one cannot afford to disregard. A woman writing on this subject for a New York publication says:—

It's folly of course to try to graft too radical a change onto your speech. Harvard sits ill on top of Ohio, and there's charming variety about Southern voice and Western and even those from New England at their best that's worth preserving. Affectations are not convincing and it isn't localisms so much as individualisms that ought to be pared down.

I have a chronic grudge against people who mumble. If anything is worth saying at all it's worth saying so that it can be heard. The best defense against those who mumble is never to ask them to repeat. But this has disadvantages. Occasionally they are the only people who can tell you what time the train goes. And to miss a train just to rebuke a mumbler is stretching discipline too far.



Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



COLORS, weaves, and patterns in knitted outer garments more stunning than you've ever seen—the styles approved at Biarritz and Florida. There's a dash in the patterns that'll charm you.

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Yardley's
Old English
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Established 1770

The Luxury Soap of the World

DEMURE little vendors of lavender offered their wares amid the quaintness of 18th Century architecture, when Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap first began to soothe delicate complexions with its refining purity.

Yardley's of to-day is as delightful to use as it was then. It still preserves and enhances the natural beauty of the complexion, still imparts its lingering lovable fragrance.

\$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best druggists and department stores. YARDLEY, 8, New Bond St., LONDON, Eng.

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From the
man's viewpoint

HE may thrill to your smartness yet never notice the cut or color of your gown. But should he glimpse the slightest trace of unsightly hair—the whole impression is spoiled; he classifies you from then on as a woman lacking in fastidiousness.

Avoid this unfair criticism. Keep your underarms, forearms and neck clean and fresh with the depilatory famous in France for over one hundred years—X-BAZIN! Safe, easy to use, delicately fragrant, X-BAZIN leaves your skin petal-soft and white. X-BAZIN does not coarsen, darken, or encourage future hair growth. And it takes but a few minutes to perform its important duty. Be fair to your beauty! Use X-BAZIN.

Made in Canada by
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X-BAZIN
Famous French Way of Removing Hair

Price 50 Cents. OBTAINABLE IN POWDER OR CREAM. Wholesale Agents for Canada: Stenhouse Ltd., 35 St. Francis Xavier St., Montreal.



Do You Spend Money on Your Hair and Neglect Your Face?

After all the FACE is the deciding factor in a woman's beauty. To neglect the face is to fail in attaining the ideal, no matter how much you spend on clothing and other external matters. Our thirty years' experience in giving FACIAL TREATMENTS qualifies us to get the most out of a person's possibilities.

FACE TREATMENTS That Restore Youth and Beauty

To look young, you must keep the skin fresh, clear and glowing. That is what our Treatments can do for you. We invite consultation by a visit to the Institute or by letter.

CONSULTATION FREE—WRITE OR CALL

Superfluous hair, warts and moles disappear permanently under our treatments by Electrolysis. Particulars on request.

Write for Booklet "X" Free.

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Cuticura Preparations

Unexcelled in purity, they are regarded by millions as unrivalled in the promotion of skin and hair health. The purifying, antiseptic, pore-cleansing properties of Cuticura Soap invigorate and preserve the skin; the Ointment soothes and heals rashes and irritations. The freely-lathering Shaving Stick causes no irritation, but leaves the skin fresh and smooth. The Talcum is fragrant and refreshing.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



BLEMISHES yield to its antiseptic action. Permanent defects are concealed by a subtle film of adorable beauty. A pure skin of exquisite loveliness is yours thru its use.

Made in White - Fresh - Rachel
Send 10c. for Trial Size
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**GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM**

Notice

how much nicer your
Eyes look and feel

When your eyes are hot, tired, heavy, apply a few drops of harmless *Murine*. Notice how cooling and refreshing it is, and how much better it makes your Eyes look. Millions now use this long-trusted lotion to keep their Eyes clean, clear and bright. Try it!

MURINE
FOR YOUR
EYES

"Let the Clark Kitchens Help You"

CLARK'S Pork and Beans

Clark's are Pork and Beans at their best—well cooked, flavoury, nutritious, economical.

W. CLARK Limited
Montreal



Eating today is a lazy pleasure

—and lazy eating is
harming our gums

IT'S pleasant to eat—this soft and luscious food that needs so little chewing. But teeth must chew to live! And gums that are robbed of stimulation soon lose their resistance and fall prey to stubborn gum troubles—all too prevalent today.

That's what many of the most eminent dentists of Canada are pointing out. That is why—with logic and good reason—they are recommending gum massage as a simple and effective way to harden and toughen the gum tissues.

Hundreds of dentists advise massage with Ipana

These authorities declare that night and morning gum massage with the tooth brush is fully as important as cleaning the teeth.

This gentle frictionizing of the gums speeds a brisk flow of blood to the deadened gum tissues, bringing them back to robust health. And with Ipana the massage is even more beneficial, because Ipana contains zinc—used by dentists to tone up weak, softened gums and to allay bleeding.

Switch to Ipana for 1 month

Ask your own dentist about Ipana, if you care to. He knows its benefits. Then get a tube at your drug store and let Ipana start the good work today! We will, of course, send the ten day tube, but the full sized tube will prove, as no trial tube can, how Ipana helps to keep your gums healthy and your teeth brilliant.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

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114 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, Que.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.

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Address _____
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improvement in our physical condition lies with ourselves. We tire of the necessary massage or exercise and then blame the failure to produce results on the preparation or the method, when the real cause of the failure lies with our own lazy selves. An osteopath told a patient the other day that she made a fortune out of the laziness of other women. Why not study massage for ourselves and save the expenditure on professional help? I must admit that when it comes to a shampoo, I wish to be saved the work and hasten to a certain white and gleaming room where the rites of the shampoo are duly administered.

E. T. L. I am sorry that I cannot tell you of any perfume with a ger-



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Debutante's wrap in blue and white panne, collared in ermine. From Lucien LeLong, of Paris.

anium scent. There is a nice, round, pink cake of soap which diffuses a geranium fragrance and costs about sixty cents; but I know of no extract or essence of geranium. It is a manifest lack in the dainty things for the dressing table, for there is no perfume more lasting than sweet geranium. What a beautiful leaf it is, with its fresh fragrance when crushed. I know an old-time garden up in Huron County, where there is a wonderful patch of sweet geranium, and some day I hope to visit it again. In the meantime, I shall inquire regarding the extract.

Helen. I should not advise you to use the preparation you mention for the eyes. You cannot be too careful about anything you drop in the eyes, for they are to be treated with the utmost delicacy and care. The oculist you mention is one on whose advice you may safely rely, and I should certainly consult him before resorting to any preparation—no matter how it may be advertised. Any injury to the eyesight means such pain and risk that you cannot exercise too great care. A bath night and morning, using an eye cup, is an excellent measure.

Valerie

"Womanly" Fashions Again

PICTURE hats and picture frocks, soft lines and feminine graces are really coming in again. Frills and flounces and even hooped skirts are to be worn. Eton crops are demode, and the shingle is being "softened" until "the crowning glory" has grown to its full length. This is done by letting it grow a little all round and turning it in to the head with a soft rolled effect.

The turn of the tide of masculinity is really marked by the new Court fashions. It is a mistake to think that these are actually dictated by the Queen or the Lord Chamberlain. What actually happens is that designs which show the trend of the coming fashions are placed before the Queen early in the year. These after Her Majesty's careful consideration, become model designs. They are not intended to be followed in detail.

The Queen only insists that the skirts shall not be too short. This does not mean that she or the King disapprove of the present knee-length fashions for every day wear; but she feels that a reasonable length and some fullness are required to give balance and dignity to the train.

The new style offers far more possibilities than did the straight tube-like frocks of last year. One model designed by a very exclusive firm of dressmakers is not revolutionary, except that the skirt of uneven hem,

reaches nearly to the ankles. It is in a new orchid shade of chiffon, and is draped in soft lines over cloth of silver. Another, for debutantes, has a close-fitting corsage with an ample skirt, well hooped over the hips and falling to half-way down the calf—it almost suggests, in modified form the crinoline. It is of soft white chiffon taffeta, and has a charming girlish air.

The best of the new materials is that they are so supple that skirts can be long and voluminous without hampering movement—even one so complex as the full curtsy.

The Court fashions may be taken as an indication of the more general styles we shall all shortly be wearing. Though I doubt if many women will at first go so far as Miss Evelyn Laye whose gown in "Princess Charming" almost sweeps the ground!

Nevertheless, at a dance the other night I saw a gown almost as long. It was of a deep shade of orchid, had a close-fitting corsage with a moderately low decolletage, while the ample skirt, full over the hips, fell gracefully to an uneven hem round the ankles. It reminded me of the pictures of "David Copperfield's" girl-wife; and my only criticism was that its wearer did not look well dancing "Black Bottom" in it!

Evening Coats v. Evening Capes

THERE are numbers of evening wraps as distinct from evening coats. Probably this is because of the coming of the summer season. Apart from their added cosiness the coat has the excellent merit of "staying put," as the Americans say, and not slipping about in the annoying way peculiar to capes, which, too, are invariably lined with very slippery fabric.

A lovely wide-sleeved evening wrap, which instanced the present craze for blue, was of Cambridge blue georgette—or it might have been crepe roman—ornamented with a few very big floral motifs in royal blue velvet with a little silver thread. The cloak was lined with royal chiffon velvet, which turned back at the revers. The high double collar was of natural blue fox.

Complexions Now Suit Colors

NOW that women make up so generally, the fear on any dressmaker's part that such and such might be a "difficult" color to wear does not exist.

Blue used to be considered very inadvisable for the evening, and if a predilection for that color was insisted on, then the shade was supposed to be chosen with the utmost caution.

Now every conceivable shade of blue that ever did or could exist seems to have been requisitioned, and often two shades will be put together that formerly were supposed to clash, yet the effect will be beautiful. Thus a pale blue chiffon was spattered with periwinkle blue flowers until they looked like something which ought to be picked—some patch from a blue border in a fairy garden.

Sister Awake

Sister, awake! close not your eyes! The day her light discloses, And the bright morning doth arise Out of her bed of roses.

See the clear sun, the world's bright eye.

In at our window peeping:
Lo, how he blusheth to espy
Us idle wenches sleeping!

Therefore awake! make haste, I say,
And let us, without staying,
All in our gowns of green so gay
Into the Park a-maying!

—Thomas Bateston.

The rage for cross-word puzzles is but one of the modern signs that there is in us more mental ability than we know how to utilize.—Sir Arthur Keith.



Interlake

A Mother's Precaution

In selecting White Cross toilet tissue for the home, mothers provide a very absorbent, pure white and strong crepe tissue that safeguards children's health. Soothing softness and all the qualities desired are contained in the individually wrapped roll of White Cross. Sold at the better stores for 15c—3 rolls for 40c.

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Limited
54-56 University Ave., Toronto 2
The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake and Velva-tissue brands, decorative crepe, and paper napkins and towels.

Interlake



LEONARD

Cleanable Refrigerator

"Like a Clean China Dish"

WOULDN'T you love to have a fresh, new, gleaming white refrigerator this summer! Think what a joy... what an inspiration... in your kitchen! Think how much better everything would taste coming from those large, airy, wholesome food chambers! And how easy to take care of this porcelain Beauty—just a quick wipe and a damp cloth! Why not visit your dealer today and select the kind of a Leonard refrigerator you've always wanted? Of course you can afford it—the Leonard "pays

for itself in the food that it saves!" And you can get it for a reasonable down payment and convenient monthly installments through Refrigeration Discount Corporation Finance Plan.

Unexcelled for ice or electric refrigeration because super-insulated. A leader in the industry for 45 years. Two million in use today. Send for Mr. C. H. Leonard's interesting and informative little book on "Selection and Care of Refrigerators." A catalog and sample of porcelain will also be sent you.

When you are selecting a new refrigerator, investigate also the finest type of electric refrigeration—Kelvinator. A good refrigerator deserves the outstanding advantages of Kelvinator—"cold that keeps." And there is a Kelvinator freezing unit to fit any Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. Enjoy the convenience and comfort of Kelvinator—the Zone of Kelvinator, between 40° and 50°, which is the Zone of Health—together with the beauty and cleanliness of Leonard.

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KELVINATOR OF CANADA, LTD., 1160 Dundas Street, East, London, Ontario

Also manufacturers of Kelvinator and Nizer electric refrigerating equipment.

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Child's play to make
 It's as simple as A.B.C. to make a cup of delicious "Camp" — no straining, no coffee pot. You simply add hot water. Made in a minute.
"CAMP" COFFEE

To Hang Pictures and Wall Decorations
Moore Push-Pins
 Glass Heads—Steel Points
 Harmonize with any scheme of decoration.
 Moore Push-Pins Hangers
 Securely hold heavy articles.
 15c pkts. Everywhere.
 Send for Sample. New Illustrated Catalog.
 Moore Push-Pin Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

Remember
BOVRIL
 Puts Beef
 into You

Women
 Use
 Then dispose of this new
 hygienic help easily as
 tissue—no laundry

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
 Registered Nurse

WOMEN by the millions are discarding old-time "sanitary pads" for a new, scientific way.

A way that offers protection unknown before. A way, too, that solves the old embarrassment of disposal.

It is called "KOTEX." Eight in 10 better-class women now employ it.

Discards like tissue. No laundry. No embarrassment.

It's five times as absorbent as ordinary cotton pads!

You dine, dance, motor for hours in sheerest frocks without a second's doubt or fear.

It deodorizes, too. And thus ends all danger of offending.

You ask for it at any drug or department store, without hesitancy, simply by saying "KOTEX."

Do as millions are doing. End old, insecure ways. Enjoy life every day. Be sure to get the genuine. Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex.

KOTEX
 No Laundry
 Discards like tissue

Announcements
 BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
 MARRIAGES - DEATHS
 \$1.00 PER INSERTION
 All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

DEATHS
 At Sidney, Australia, on March 26, Alexander Abernethy Lawson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., fourth son of the late William and Jessie Kerr Lawson, of Pittsboro, Scotland, and Toronto, and Professor of Botany in the University of Sidney, Australia.

The Point of View
 THE credit for the most brilliant retort in court belongs to a Miss Kennedy, Mother Superior of a Convent from which a nun had been expelled for certain breaches of conventual rules. Sir John Coleridge, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, was cross-examining Miss Kennedy:—

"You say that amongst her offences was the eating of a few grapes?" he began, in that dulcet tone of his of which he was as conscious as he was proud.

"Grapes were forbidden in a community consisting of nuns who had taken the vow of poverty," said Miss Kennedy, quietly.

"But, surely, eating a few grapes is not a crime?" said Coleridge.

"That depends on the point of view," she said. "After all, Sir John, we all know what happened because a certain person ate an apple."



Lady Evelyn Ward has been the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Graham Campbell. Lady Evelyn is sailing for England at the end of the month.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, of Ottawa, left on Saturday of this week to spend several weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street, East, Toronto, has been spending a short time at Preston Springs.

Miss Jeanette Barclay, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, recently returned from Atlantic City.

Lady Hughes, of Lindsay, has been spending the Easter season in Atlantic

Jennings, who has been abroad since January, and has been on a motor tour through Spain, is spending the Easter season in Guernsey, of the Channel Islands.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Rose have graciously consented to act as patrons, for the Annual Theatre Night for the Occupational Therapy Society, to be held at the Royal Alexandra, Monday evening, May 2nd, having secured the D'Oyley Carte Co. in "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Miss Carlette, of Toronto, will return to Canada from abroad at the end of May.



MRS. B. A. CULPEPER, PORT ARTHUR

Mrs. B. A. Culpeper of Port Arthur, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Milne, whose recent wedding was one of the smart social events of the winter season. The bridegroom is from one of Virginia's oldest families, a direct descendant of Thomas, Lord Culpeper, who was Governor of Virginia under the Crown from 1680 to 1683.

City with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Byron Hughes.

Mrs. Gordon Beedmore, of Toronto, sailed last week for England.

Mrs. Herbert Blackburn, of Toronto, has been visiting her sister, Miss Edith Davies, in Ottawa.

Miss Crowley, of Ottawa, was a recent visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Backstock, of Spadina Road.

Miss Kathleen Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been visiting Miss Gwynneth Schofield in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas and Miss Amy Douglas are again in Toronto after spending several months abroad.

Mrs. Wallace, of Milton, and her daughters, recently returned home from Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Macdonson, and Miss Elinor Macdonson, of Hamilton, Ontario, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Norman Bastedo, of Toronto, and Mrs. Stephanie Bastedo sailed from England for Canada on the 22nd of this month. They have been abroad since February.

Mrs. Philip Kiely, of Toronto, recently returned home from Jamaica.

Mrs. McDougald, of Montreal, Mrs. Kiely's mother, returned with her.

Mr. W. Cecil Lee, of Toronto, and his daughter, Mrs. J. Larkin, have been spending the Easter season in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran recently returned to Toronto from Coldwater, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, of St. George Street, Toronto, are leaving at the end of May for Victoria, B. C., where they will reside for two years.

Mr. Bingham Allan, of Toronto, has with her as guest, Miss Mary Robertson, of Rothessay, N.B.

Mrs. J. B. MacLeod returns to Toronto from Atlantic City this week.

Miss Jean Jennings expects to return to Toronto about the end of May. Miss

Mrs. W. R. Marshall, of Toronto, has joined her sisters, Mrs. Frank Mackelton, Mrs. Nesbitt and Miss Dunlop, in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, of Montreal, who have been spending some months in California, have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Eric Harvie, in Calgary, for the Easter season. They are arriving home towards the end of April.

Mrs. Hugh MacDonald, of St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, is a visitor in Montreal, guest of Mrs. E. Targue, St. Catherine Road, Outremont.

Mrs. Hugh Osler, of Winnipeg, is in Kingston, guest of her father, Hon. William Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Drury, of Toronto, sailed for England from Saint John, N.B., on April 11.

Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor has returned to Toronto from Bermuda.

Miss Phyllis Hogg, of Collingwood, Ontario, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. Palmer Evans, for the past few months, left recently for Ottawa, where she visited Major and Mrs. George Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bray during the Easter season. Before returning home, Miss Hogg will visit in Toronto.

Miss Cumming, of Buckingham, Que., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, for the Session of the Provincial Legislature, has returned home.

Major and Mrs. E. H. Birkett, of Toronto, spent Easter in Kingston, guests of Mrs. J. H. Birkett.

Mrs. J. S. MacKinnon, Miss Mary MacKinnon and Mr. Donald MacKinnon, of Toronto, spent the Easter season in Chatham.

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, have left to sail for England. They will spend several weeks in London and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron return to Toronto from Bermuda this week.

Mrs. Glyn Osler gave a not-out party on Saturday night for her young daughter, Barbara.

Sir Edward Kemp, of Toronto, was in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Robert Gill is again in Ottawa after a visit in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Frank Hodgins, of Dale Avenue.

Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who are in Montreal from England, are at the Ritz-Carlton till they sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gooderham are again in Toronto after a sojourn in Bermuda.

Mrs. J. K. Osborne, of Toronto, sailed recently to England.

Mrs. Hamilton Burns has returned to Toronto from Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sidney Holmes has been a visitor in Toronto from California, guest of her aunt, Miss Jessie Baldwin.

Mrs. J. Stratford, of Bantford, who has been in Toronto on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. K. Osborne, and has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. O. Thompson, has returned home.

Mrs. H. Monk, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Maynard.

The Misses Lorna and Edith Farmer and Miss Douglas Gunn are among Torontonians at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Northgrave, Miss Edith Northgrave and Mr. Billy Northgrave, of Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, who spent the winter abroad, are at their London residence on the Embankment, Chelsea.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, and Mrs. MacLean are sailing this week for England.

The christening took place on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, Toronto, of Daphne Grace, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson. The

rector, the Rev. Canon Headley, officiated. Mrs. J. J. Wright and Miss McGilivray acted as godmothers, and Mr. John Gunn as godfather. After the ceremony a number of relations and friends had tea at Mr. and Mrs. John Gunn's house on Chaplin Crescent.

Mrs. Gunn, a cousin of Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson, wore a French gown of black satin charmeuse with pearls and corsage of sweet peas. Mrs. Rowlandson was smart in a frock of russet crepe embroidered in gold with corsage of violets. The drawing room in grey and blue was attractively decorated with Spring flowers. The tea table was done with rose and pink tulips in a Venetian glass bowl. Mrs. John Wright poured tea and coffee, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Gunn's sons.

Mrs. Paul Armstrong has returned to Montreal after spending the Easter season in Toronto with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Bischoe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, with Miss Aimee Gundy and Miss Isobel Ross, of Toronto, sailed for England on Thursday of this week. Miss Ross and Miss Gundy will be presented at one of Their Majesties' Courts.

Mrs. W. D. Ross gave a not-out young peoples' dance on Monday night of this week at Government House, Toronto.

Mrs. George Blaikie and Miss Annette Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Toronto, recently left to sail for England, where they will be for some time on a visit to Mrs. Blaikie's sister, Mrs. Edward Peacock, of Curzon Street, London.

Mr. Harris Hees, of St. George Street, Toronto, and his daughter, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, who have been abroad, will return home about the middle of May.

Dr. Cecil Young has returned from a year's study in London, England, and is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young, of Bedford Road.

Mrs. Edmund Wragge, of Toronto, asked a few friends to tea on Sunday to meet her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Watson is the British Consul in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charlotte Adams, of New York, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Adams, of Toronto, for the Easter season, has returned home.

Miss Helen Haig is again in Montreal after a visit to Mrs. George Cartwright in Toronto.

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston and Mrs. Scandrett are again in Toronto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

The Navy League of Canada is commemorating the navy to be forgotten anniversary of Zebbrugge, an event which gloriously enriched the annals of the British Navy, by holding their annual banquet in the Crystal ballroom of the King Edward Hotel, on Saturday, of this week at seven o'clock. Canon A. P. Shafford, M.A., D.C.L., O.B.E., together with Premier Ferguson, will be the speakers of the evening. Canon Shafford's subject will be "Ships and Men." An orchestra will render musical selections of a naval character during the evening, and Mr. Frank Oldfield will sing. Premier Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, together with other prominent citizens, will be present.

'SALADA' TEA

Freshness

Only fresh tea is good tea. For this reason the month and year of packing are marked on every Salada label. No other tea offers the consumer this absolute protection. Insist upon and accept none but the genuine Salada.

THE HXWAKING SHOPS LIMITED
 88 BLOOR STREET, TORONTO
 FOR
ORIENTAL GIFTS
 New consignment of Indian and Chinese Brass suitable for Wedding Gifts, and a wonderful display of carved ivory and Bone Novelties.
 Hand Embroidered Linens, Fillet Laces, Lingerie, Cloisonne, Chinese and Indian Brass and Other Eastern Novelties.
 ALL PROFITS TO MISSIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE
 Head Office, 788 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, (Store & Tea Room)
 Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B.; Niagara, Bermuda.
 "At the shops of a thousand and one delights"

**Zephyr-knit
 ELASTIC STEP-INS**
 Hold the body erect and firm, overcome incorrect posture, permit free breathing and reduce overweight on thighs. In varying depths from 6" to 18" and priced from \$6.00 to \$18.00.
Helen's House of Corsetry
 300 Danforth Ave. Toronto.
 Specialists in Corseting Garments of every type. Abdominal belts and stockings for varicose veins, etc., carefully measured and made to order.
 Gerrard 6483 Store Hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Last Three Days
 of
Special Exhibition
 of ORIGINAL MODERN ETCHINGS
 from the
Cooling Galleries
 LONDON, ENG.
 On View Daily 9 a.m. 6 p.m. March 23rd to April 23rd.
HAYNES ART GALLERY, 86 King Street West
 INSPECTION INVITED

Gruen Tank, \$80.00
 17 Jewel Precision Movement. Other strap watches, \$25 up.

Gruen Quadrant, \$60.00
 17 Jewel Precision Movement. Other Quadrants, \$50 to \$150

**How to buy
 a strap watch**

Just as any car at all will give you some kind of performance, so will any watch.

In a watch, as in a car, however, there are certain practical features to be considered before you buy.

Take the two strap watches pictured above, for example, the Gruen Tank and the Gruen Quadrant.

Each presents certain details of construction you will find in watches of no other make — details that mean a great deal for general durability and time-keeping satisfaction.

Have the Gruen jeweler nearest you — one of the very best in your community — point them out.

You will probably be surprised to learn that there are almost as many things to look for in a strap watch as there are in an automobile!

GRUEN WATCH MAKERS GUILD
 METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO
 TIME HILL, CINCINNATI, U.S.A.
 Engaged in the art of fine watchmaking for more than half a century

GRUEN GUILD WATCHES

Is your child — full of life?

Thousands of mothers have seen their delicate children begin to revive under the influence of Virol as a parched flower is revived by a gentle rain. That's why they write us letters of praise and thankfulness. If your child is not "flourishing" it's Virol he needs. It is a remarkable building-up food and rich in vitamins. Get a tin of Virol to-day at your druggist. Give it to your children regularly.

Forty million prescribed portions of VIROL were given last year in 3000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL



A Smart Foundation for Spring Frocks

A new Nemo-flex Combination of special design. The back is all in one. Separate grille in front, and brassiere continuing into crossed front garters keep the front fashionably flat.

No. 48-750 in lustrous brocaded material—\$10.

No. 48-500 in silk figured material—\$6.50.

No. 48-501 in Rayon striped fabric—\$5.00.

Nemo-flex

FOUNDATION GARMENTS

Sold by Leading Stores from Coast to Coast
MADE IN TORONTO BY
NEMO—THE HOUSE OF
COMPLETE CORSETRY



Only One Dye tints like This!

To give your dainty underwear and stockings true tints, you must use real dye. For the gorgeous tinting like you see in things when they are new, use the original Diamond dyes.

Don't stop with tinting, though! It's just as easy to Diamond dye almost anything you wear—or the hangings in the home—a brand new color right over the old. Home dyeing is lots of fun—and think of what it saves!

FREE now, for the asking! Your druggist will give you the Diamond Dye Cyclopedic telling dozens of dye secrets, containing simple directions, and will show you actual piece-goods samples of colors. Or write for big illustrated book Color Craft, free from DIAMOND DYES, Dept. 27, Windsor, Ont.

Diamond Dyes

Make it NEW for 15 cts!



A smart event took place in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, on Saturday, April 9, when Miss Constance Louise Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Temple, of Toronto, became the bride of Mr. William Hutchinson Sparrow, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Sparrow, also of Toronto. The Rev. Canon Cody officiated in the presence of about 275 guests. Spring flowers in all their lovely pastel shades had been brought into the church to make a fitting setting for the bride. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful wedding gown of white chiffon, over white crepe satin. Made with long-waisted effect, the bodice was trimmed with fine tucks

of the bridegroom, acted as best man, while the ushers were Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Wilfred Somers, Mr. Robert Clarke, Mr. Arthur Temple, Mr. Gordon Hewitt, Mr. Andrew Gunn and Mr. Robert Watson. The music was furnished by Mr. Thomas Crawford, organist of the church, who also played during the signing of the register. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 11 Parkwood Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Temple received with the bridal couple, the latter wearing a modish gown of powder blue georgette over flesh pink satin, a powder blue mohair hat to match, trimmed with a single pink flower and faced with pink. Her



MRS. ROBERT MORTON
Formerly Miss Kathryn Meek, granddaughter of Lady Whyte, of Winnipeg.
Photo by Campbell Studio.

and the scalloped skirt a succession of tiny frills across the front and plain at the back. The sleeves were long and prettily shirred to the arm, while the girde caught the gown in front with a rhinestone buckle. A court train of pink and white bridal tulle was completely covered with a shimmering veil of Limerick lace, caught to the head in cap effect with a fine wreath of orange blossoms across the front and back, with tiny clusters at the sides. The bridal bouquet was a shower of sweet peas, roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Four pretty attendants preceded the bride up the church aisle, wearing gowns of cream colored lace with underslips of different pastel shades of crepe-back satin. Long, tight sleeves were a feature of the gowns. Large mohair hats also of the color of the slips were turned up at the back, showing a large velvet bow underneath the brims at the side, and a large pastel flower on the top of the brim. Their flowers were small, old-fashioned bouquets of sweet peas in pastel tones, tied with bows of ribbon, the same shade as the slips. Mrs. John Buchan, the matron of honor, was gowned in blue, and the bridesmaids, Mrs. Wilfred Somers, sister of the bride, in peach; Miss Rhoda Snow, in orchid; Miss Marjory Tomp's, another sister of the bride, in pink; and Mrs. Robert Clark, in green. Mr. George Sparrow, brother

flowers were pink sweet peas. Spring flowers were used effectively throughout the rooms of the house, while tall pink candles, sweet peas, lilies-of-the-valley and Sweetheart roses were used on the bride's table. Later Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow left for Southern Pines, North Carolina, where the honeymoon will be spent, and on their return they will reside at 156 Eastbourne Avenue. For going away the bride wore a smart gown of gray crepe romaine, trimmed with gray silk moiré, a tailored coat of blue gray tweed, enriched with a platinum fox collar and cuffs. Her hat was of gray ribbon trimmed with straw. Out-of-town guests for the wedding included Misses Margaret and Clara Allen, of Bowmanville; Mrs. Vivian Oliver, of Bowmanville; Mrs. Reginald Williams, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Pelton, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Black, of Montreal.

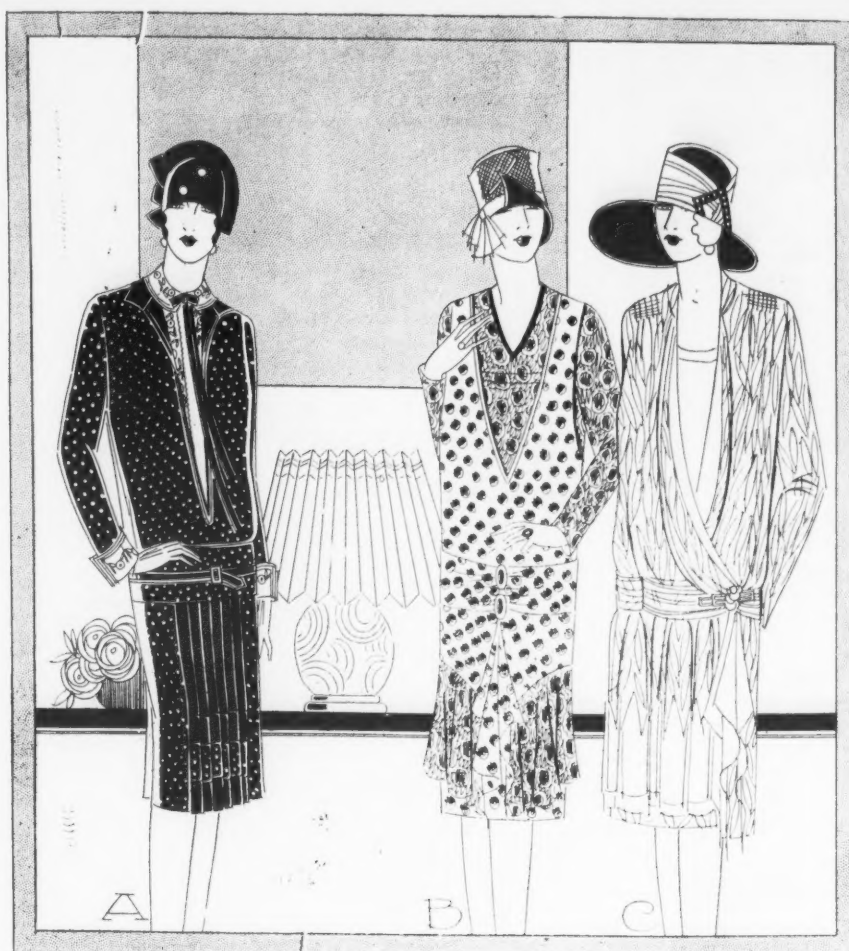
Dr. Alexander McPhedran, of Toronto, and his daughter, Mrs. Kasper Fraser, recently arrived in Bermuda, passengers in the S.S. Araguaya.

Mrs. P. G. Rigby, of Hamilton, Ont., is in Bermuda.

Miss Sallie MacLean Howard has returned to Toronto from Newcastle, Ontario.



MISS MARJORIE BONE
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bone, whose marriage to Mr. John Pearce Walwyn, son of Rev. and Mrs. I. B. Walwyn, will take place on Tuesday, April 26th, in the Church of the Redeemer.



Fluttering Frocks With the Imprint of Spring

A—There's a certain slim, elegant loveliness about this Blackshire Frock that discloses at first glance it's Paris styling. Size 40. At \$79.50.

B—Georgette-and-lace—a combination of delicacy and sheerness. Despite its fullness it is fashionably slim. Size 40. At \$115.00.

C—Printed Chiffon makes this Frock as lightsome and lovely as a Spring breeze. A brilliant buckle catches the side drapery. Size 42. At \$79.50.

In the Fashion Salons—Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

The marriage of Miss Ruby Mills, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mills, to Mr. Arthur Milne Inglis, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, took place in St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 2. The pastor, Canon A. H. Howitt, officiated, and the organist, Mr. D. J. Williams, played the wedding music. The church was beautifully decorated with a profusion of ferns and Easter lilies, and the guest pews were marked with flowers and white ribbon. The lovely bride, who was given away by her father, wore a wedding robe of ivory kasha satin, the bloused bodice was finished at the neck and sleeves with handrun Brussels lace and the full skirt with its frills of lace was veiled with Brussels tulle. The long court train was of kasha satin lined with bridal pink georgette with over-train of tulle bordered with the Brussels lace studded with rhinestones and caught at the foot with knots of lily-of-the-valley. Her veil fell from a coronet of pleated tulle banded with orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a stiving of pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses, lily-of-the-valley and maidenhair fern. Mrs. W. Milton Mills, as matron of honor, wore an effective frock of apple green taffeta, with tulle of the same shade, fashioned with tight bodice and full skirt. Her picture hat was of black tulle and mohair and she carried Premier roses. Miss Mary Burgoyne, the little flower-girl, was attired in a lovely little frock of yellow canton with smoking and tiny blue flowers fashioned of French knots. Her poke-bonnet was of yellow taffeta with ostrich and two-toned ribbon, and she carried a basket of marguerites. Mr. Crauford Martin, of Toronto, acted as groomsmen, and the ushers were Mr. Robert Inglis and Mr. Henry Inglis of Toronto. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Park Place. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Inglis received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Mills wore bottle green cut-velvet with small black hat composed of straw and French flowers, and corsage of variegated sweet-peas. Mrs. Inglis wore black satin with touches of white, a black hat, and neckpiece of black and white astrich. The bride's going away gown was of satin, over which she wore a grey and white checked coat with facings of natural colored kasha and collar and cuffs of silver lynx. Her hat was cherry red with lace and she carried a red leather bag. A pretty innovation occurred when the bride, just before she left, presented her bouquet to her mother. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Inglis will reside on Trafalgar street.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of Saint John, sailed on the S.S. Montcalm on Friday for England and the continent. Mrs. Smith, who is the Provincial President in New Brunswick of the Women's Council, purposes attending the International meetings of the Council, which will be held in Geneva from June 7th to the 17th. Friends of Mrs. Smith sent many lovely floral remembrances to her cabin on board the Montcalm on the day of sailing. Mrs. Smith was also the guest of

honor at a tea at the residence of Mrs. Gordon MacDonald on King Street East, president of the Local Council of Women in Saint John, when members of the executive were the guests.

Miss Betty Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harrison, Windsor, N.S., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, at Carvill Hall.

The Vogue of the Shawl

SHAWLS are again the fashion, and this winter they are larger and more beautiful than ever. This is good news to the women of taste and cleverness; for they are of all designs and colors, allowing a wide margin for the display of individuality.

Two features only are common to all the varied models on view in the most exclusive shops—size and fringe. The knotted silk fringes that border the embroidered fabrics are enormously deep, and there is sometimes a foot or more of silk network between the shawl and the fringe. The shawl, in fact, in its new form, is a voluminous cloak that completely hides the evening gown, and only permits glimpses of silken ankles to appear.

The shawl, of course, rather like the Roman toga, can be worn in a multitude of ways; and the really fashionable woman will give as much attention to the way she wears her shawl as to buying it. If it is of Spanish design, it must be worn as in Castile, flung across the shoulder, and draping the entire front of the gown. If it is of Eastern design, with orange, blue flame or other glowing embroideries, one corner should be folded to form a hood, while the rest of the shawl should be closely swathed round the wearer. The charming shell-pink and pale-blue crepe de Chine shawls of mid-Victorian feeling should be worn after the manner of our grandmothers—folded in half and loosely draped round the shoulders, to fall in the hollows of the elbows.

Most chic of all are the very latest importations from Italy. They are of the usual size and with the usual long fringes; but the centre is of metallic thread woven in wide mesh. Thus the wearer can display the latest thing in shawls without at the same time hiding her gown and—if she has them—her pretty shoulders from view. Such shawls, of course, are meant for the young and hardy—for there is little warmth in a fishing net around the shoulders! The embroideries on these shawls are quaint and most fascinating—the tiniest little rose-buds, forget-me-

nots, etc., worked in wool. Not one of these Italian shawls is like any of the others—each is unique, the work of an artist.

Colour

When I go in the fruit-shop
I stare and I stare—
The girl who serves the customers
Has red-gold hair:
Red-gold, copper-gold,
With many a glint and light,
Flaming like an aureole
On a misty night.
All among the oranges,
And apples gold and red,
Lemons, pears, and apricots,
Moves her shining head.
Pineapples, bananas,
All fruits ripe and rare,
Gold and red and yellow,
And her red-gold hair.
When I go in the fruit-shop
I gaze and I gaze—
I never saw a lovelier sight
In all my days.

Teresa Hooley.

The Other Side of the Lamp

Our kind, warm room is suddenly
grown wide
As the sheer night, outside,
And silent, I might touch you as I sit,
For dare not do it.
For you are busy. . . Shines the light,
Beloved,
More brightly on your side,
That you can work, thus infinitely
removed,
While I in the shadow think of little
things?
—O little lingering things—wan
ivory Springs,
The holly-wood we burned, the palm-
grove's noise,
The longing for your voice!

You will not speak until the work is
done,
Nor laugh and talk under the palm
again.
Nor sing a foolish song, nor lie your
length in the sun.
Nor shrink from rain.
This quiet room is wider than the
night
Whose stars are pushed aside by the
great thronging
Of hosts, your fellow-ship—
all undisturbed by longing.
Yet nearer than heart's beating; all
busy in the lamp-light.
All beloved and dead!

Mary-Adair Macdonald

To the masses the New Testament
to-day is virtually unknown. — The
Bishop of Birmingham.

STUDIO: 98 YONGE STREET
Charles Aylett
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Winnifred
 93 WEST BLOOR ST.
 TORONTO
 CAMERA PORTRAITS

Child's play to make
 It's as simple as A.B.C. to make a cup of delicious "Camp" — no straining, no standing, no coffee pot. You simply add hot water. Made in a minute.
"CAMP" COFFEE

To Hang Pictures and Wall Decorations
Moore Push-Pins
 Glass Heads—Steel Points
 Harmonize with any color scheme
 Moore Push-Pins Hangers
 Securely hold heavy articles.
 15c pks. Everywhere
 Send for Sample, New Enamel
 Cup Hook
 Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Remember BOVRIL
 Puts Beef into You

Women Use
 Then dispose of this new hygienic help easily as tissue—no laundry

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
 Registered Nurse

WOMEN by the millions are discarding old-time "sanitary pads" for a new, scientific way.

A way that offers protection unknown before. A way, too, that solves the old embarrassment of disposal.

It is called "KOTEX." Eight in 10 better-class women now employ it. Discards like tissue. No laundry. No embarrassment.

It's five times as absorbent as ordinary cotton pads! You dine, dance, motor for hours in "shower" frocks without a second's doubt or fear.

It deodorizes, too. And thus ends all danger of offending.

You ask for it at any drug or department store, without hesitation, simply by saying "KOTEX."

Do as millions are doing. End old, insecure ways. Enjoy life every day. Be sure to get the genuine. Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex.

KOTEX
 No Laundry
 Discards like tissue.

Announcements
 BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
 MARRIAGES - DEATHS
 \$1.00 PER INSERTION
 All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

DEATHS

At Sidney, Australia, on March 26, Anstruther Abernethy Lawson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., fourth son of the late William and Jessie Kerr Lawson, of Pittsboro, Scotland, and Toronto, and Professor of Botany in the University of Sidney, Australia.

The Point of View

THE credit for the most brilliant retort in court belongs to a Miss Kennedy, Mother Superior of a Convent from which a nun had been expelled for certain breaches of conventual rules. Sir John Coleridge, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, was cross-examining Miss Kennedy:—

"You say that amongst her offences was the eating of a few grapes?" he began, in that dulcet tone of his of which he was as conscious as he was proud.

"Grapes were forbidden in a community consisting of nuns who had taken the vow of poverty," said Miss Kennedy, quietly.

"But, surely, eating a few grapes is not a crime?" said Coleridge.

"That depends on the point of view," she said. "After all, Sir John, we all know what happened because a certain person ate an apple."



Lady Evelyn Ward has been the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Graham Campbell. Lady Evelyn is sailing for England at the end of the month.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, of Ottawa, left on Saturday of this week to spend several weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street, East, Toronto, has been spending a short time at Preston Springs.

Miss Jeannette Barclay, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, recently returned from Atlantic City.

Lady Hughes, of Lindsay, has been spending the Easter season in Atlantic

Jennings, who has been abroad since January, and has been on a motor tour through Spain, is spending the Easter season in Guernsey, of the Channel Islands.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross have graciously consented to act as patrons for the Annual Theatre Night for the Occupational Therapy Society, to be held at the Royal Alexandra, Monday evening, May 2nd, having secured the D'Oyle Carte Co. in "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Miss Curlette, of Toronto, will return to Canada from abroad at the end of May.



MRS. B. A. CULPEPER, PORT ARTHUR

Mrs. B. A. Culpeper of Port Arthur, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Milne, whose recent wedding was one of the smart social events of the winter season. The bridegroom is from one of Virginia's oldest families, a direct descendant of Thomas, Lord Culpeper, who was Governor of Virginia under the Crown from 1680 to 1683.

City with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Byron Hughes.

Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, of Toronto, sailed last week for England.

Mrs. Herbert Blackburn, of Toronto, has been visiting her sister, Miss Edith Davies, in Ottawa.

Miss Crowley, of Ottawa, was a recent visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Backstock, of Spadina Road.

Miss Kathleen Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been visiting Miss Gwyneth Scholfield in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas and Miss Amy Douglas are again in Toronto after spending several months abroad.

Mrs. Wallace, of Milton, and her daughters, recently returned home from Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Malcolmson, and Miss Elinor Malcolmson, of Hamilton, Ontario, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Norman Bastedo, of Toronto, and Mrs. Stephanie Bastedo sailed from England for Canada on the 22nd of this month. They have been abroad since February.

Mrs. Philip Kiely, of Toronto, recently returned home from Jamaica. Mrs. McDougall, of Montreal, Mrs. Kiely's mother, returned with her.

Mr. W. Cecil Lee, of Toronto, and his daughter, Mrs. M. Larkin, have been spending the Easter season in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran recently returned to Toronto from Coldwater, Ontario.

M. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, of St. George Street, Toronto, are leaving at the end of May for Victoria, B. C., where they will reside for two years.

Mrs. Bingham Allen, of Toronto, has with her as guest, Miss Mary Robertson, of Rothsay, N.B.

Mrs. J. B. MacLeod returns to Toronto from Atlantic City this week.

Miss Jean Jennings expects to return to Toronto about the end of May. Miss

Mrs. W. R. Marshall, of Toronto, has joined her sisters, Mrs. Frank Mackellon, Mrs. Nesbitt and Miss Dunlop, in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, of Montreal, who have been spending some months in California, have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Eric Harvie, in Calgary, for the Easter season. They are arriving home towards the end of April.

Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, of St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, is a visitor in Montreal, guest of Mrs. E. Turgeon, St. Catherine Road, Outremont.

Mrs. Hugh Osler, of Winnipeg, is in Kingston, guest of her father, Hon. William Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Drury, of Toronto, sailed for England from Saint John, N.B., on April 11.

Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor has returned to Toronto from Bermuda.

Miss Phyllis Hogg, of Collingwood, Ontario, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. Palmer Evans, for the past few months, left recently for Ottawa, where she visited Major and Mrs. George Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bray during the Easter season. Before returning home, Miss Hogg will visit in Toronto.

Miss Cunningham, of Buckingham, Que., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, for the Session of the Provincial Legislature, has returned home.

Major and Mrs. E. H. Birkett, of Toronto, spent Easter in Kingston, guests of Mrs. J. H. Birkett.

Mrs. J. S. MacKinnon, Miss Mary MacKinnon and Mr. Donald MacKinnon, of Toronto, spent the Easter season in Chatham.

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, have left to sail for England. They will spend several weeks in London and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron return to Toronto from Bermuda this week.

Mrs. Glyn Osler gave a not-out party on Saturday night for her young daughter, Barbara.

Sir Edward Kemp, of Toronto, was in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Robert Gill is again in Ottawa after a visit in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Frank Hodgins, of Dale Avenue.

Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who are in Montreal from England, are at the Ritz-Carlton till they sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gooderham are again in Toronto after a sojourn in Bermuda.

Mrs. J. K. Osborne, of Toronto, sailed recently for England.

Mrs. Hamilton Ross has returned to Toronto from Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sidney Holmes has been a visitor in Toronto from California, guest of her aunt, Miss Jessie Baldwin.

Mrs. J. Stratford, of Brantford, who has been in Toronto on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. K. Osborne, and has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. G. O. Thompson, has returned home.

Mrs. H. Monk, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of M. S. Maynard.

The Misses Lorna and Edith Farmer and Miss Douglas Gunn are among Torontonians at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Northgrave, Miss Edith Northgrave and Mr. Billy Northgrave, of Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Casthra, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, who spent the winter abroad, are at their London residence on the embankment, Chelsea.

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, and Mrs. MacLean are sailing this week for England.

The christening took place on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the church of the Transfiguration, Toronto, of Daphne Grace, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson. The rector, the Rev. Canon Headley, officiated. Mrs. J. J. Wright and Miss McGillicuddy acted as godmothers, and Mr. John Gunn as godfather. After the ceremony a number of relations and friends had tea at Mr. and Mrs. John Gunn's house on Chaplin Crescent. Mrs. Gunn, a cousin of Mrs. Sidney Rowlandson, wore a French gown of black satin charmeuse with pearls and corsage of sweet peas. Mrs. Rowlandson was smart in a frock of russet crepe embroidered in gold with corsage of violets. The drawing room in grey and blue was attractively decorated with Spring flowers. The tea table was done with rose and pink tulips in a Venetian glass bowl. Mrs. John Wright poured tea and coffee, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Gunn's sons.

Mrs. Paul Armstrong has returned to Montreal after spending the Easter season in Toronto with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Bisce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, with Miss Aimee Gundy and Miss Isobel Ross, of Toronto, sailed for England on Thursday of this week. Miss Ross and Miss Gundy will be presented at one of Their Majesties' Courts.

Mrs. W. D. Ross gave a not-out young peoples' dance on Monday night of this week at Government House, Toronto.

Mrs. George Blaikie and Miss Annette Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Toronto, recently left to sail for England, where they will be for some time on a visit to Mrs. Blaikie's sister, Mrs. Edward Peacock, of Curzon Street, London.

Mr. Harris Hees, of St. George Street, Toronto, and his daughter, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, who have been abroad, will return home about the middle of May.

Dr. Cecil Young has returned from a year's study in London, England, and is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young, of Bedford Road.

Mrs. Edmund Wragge, of Toronto, asked a few friends to tea on Sunday to meet her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Watson is the British Consul in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charlotte Adams, of New York, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adams, of Toronto, for the Easter season, has returned home.

Miss Helen Haig is again in Montreal after a visit to Mrs. George Cartwright in Toronto.

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston and Mrs. Scandrett are again in Toronto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

The Navy League of Canada is commemorating the navy, to be forgotten anniversary of Zebra, an event which gloriously enriched the annals of the British Navy, by holding their annual banquet in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel, on Saturday, of this week at seven o'clock. Canon A. P. Shatford, M.A., D.C.L., O.B.E., will be the speakers of the evening. Canon Shatford's subject will be "Ships and Men." An orchestra will render musical selections of a naval character during the evening, and Mr. Frank Oldfield will sing. Premier Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, together with other prominent citizens, will be present.

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Freshness
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 Hold the body erect and firm, overcome incorrect posture, permit free breathing and reduce overweight on thighs. In varying depths from 6" to 18" and priced from \$6.00 to \$18.00.
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Cooling Galleries
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 On View Daily 9 a.m. 6 p.m. March 23rd to April 23rd.
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 INSPECTION INVITED

Gruen Tank, \$60.00
 17 Jewel Precision Movement. Other strap watches, \$25 up.

Gruen Quadron, \$60.00
 17 Jewel Precision Movement. Other Quadrons, \$50 to \$150

How to buy a strap watch

Just as any car at all will give you some kind of performance, so will any watch.

In a watch, as in a car, however, there are certain practical features to be considered before you buy.

Take the two strap watches pictured above, for example, the Gruen Tank and the Gruen Quadron.

Each presents certain details of construction you will find in watches of no other make — details that mean a great deal for

general durability and time-keeping satisfaction.

Have the Gruen jeweler nearest you — one of the very best in your community — point them out.

You will probably be surprised to learn that there are almost as many things to look for in a strap watch as there are in an automobile!

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GRUEN GUILD WATCHES

Is your child — full of life?

Thousands of mothers have seen their delicate children begin to revive under the influence of Virol as a parched flower is revived by a gentle rain. That's why they write us letters of praise and thankfulness. If your child is not "flourishing" it's Virol he needs. It is a remarkable building-up food and rich in vitamins. Get a tin of Virol to-day at your druggist. Give it to your children regularly.

Forty million prescribed portions of VIROL were given last year in 3000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL



A Smart Foundation for Spring Frocks

A new Nemo-flex Combination of special design. The back is all in one. Separate girdle in front, and brassiere continuing into crossed front garters keep the front fashionably flat.

No. 48-750 in lustrous brocade material—\$10.

No. 48-500 in silk figured material—\$6.50.

No. 48-501 in Rayon striped fabric—\$5.00.

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Make it NEW for 15 cts!



A smart event took place in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, on Saturday, April 9, when Miss Constance Louise Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Temple, of Toronto, became the bride of Mr. William Hutchinson Sparrow, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Sparrow, also of Toronto. The Rev. Canon Cody officiated in the presence of about 275 guests. Spring flowers in all their lovely pastel shades had been brought into the church to make a fitting setting for the bride. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful wedding gown of white chiffon, over white crepe satin. Made with long-waisted effect, the bodice was trimmed with fine tucks

of the bridegroom, acted as best man, while the ushers were Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Wilfred Somers, Mr. Robert Clarke, Mr. Arthur Temple, Mr. Gordon Hewitt, Mr. Andrew Gunn and Mr. Robert Watson. The music was furnished by Mr. Thomas Crawford, organist of the church, who also played during the signing of the register. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 11 Parkwood Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Temple received with the bridal couple, the latter wearing a bridal gown of powder blue georgette over flesh pink satin, a powder blue mohair hat to match, trimmed with a single pink flower and faced with pink. Her



MRS. ROBERT MORTON
Formerly Miss Kathryn Meek, granddaughter of Lady Whyte, of Winnipeg.
Photo by Campbell Studio.

and the scalloped skirt a succession of tiny frills across the front and plain at the back. The sleeves were long and prettily shirred to the arm, while the girdle caught the gown in front with a rhinestone buckle. A court train of pink and white bridal tulle was completely covered with a shimmering veil of Limerick lace, caught to the head in cap effect with a fine wreath of orange blossoms across the front and back, with tiny clusters at the sides. The bridal bouquet was a shower of sweet peas, roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Four pretty attendants preceded the bride up the church aisle, wearing gowns alike of cream colored lace with underslips of different pastel shades of crepe-back satin. Long, tight sleeves were a feature of the gowns. Large mohair hats also of the color of the slips were turned up at the back, showing a large velvet bow underneath the brims at the side, and a large pastel flower on the top of the brim. Their flowers were small, old-fashioned bouquets of sweet peas in pastel tones, tied with bows of ribbon, the same shade as the slips. Mrs. John Buchan, the matron of honor, was gowned in blue, and the bridesmaids, Mrs. Wilfred Somers, sister of the bride, in peach; Miss Rhoda Snow, in orchid; Miss Marjorie Temple, another sister of the bride, in pink; and Mrs. Robert Clark, in green. Mr. George Sparrow, brother

flowers were pink sweet peas. Spring flowers were used effectively throughout the rooms of the house, while tall pink candles, sweet peas, lilies-of-the-valley and Sweetheart roses were used on the bride's table. Later Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow left for Southern Pines, North Carolina, where the honeymoon will be spent, and on their return they will reside at 156 Eastbourne Avenue. For going away the bride wore a smart gown of gray crepe romaine, trimmed with gray silk moire, a tailored coat of blue gray tweed, enriched with a platinum fox collar and cuffs. Her hat was of gray ribbon trimmed with straw. Out-of-town guests for the wedding included Misses Margaret and Clara Allen, of Bowmanville; Mrs. Vivian Oliver, of Bowmanville; Mrs. Reginald Williams, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Pelton, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Black, of Montreal.

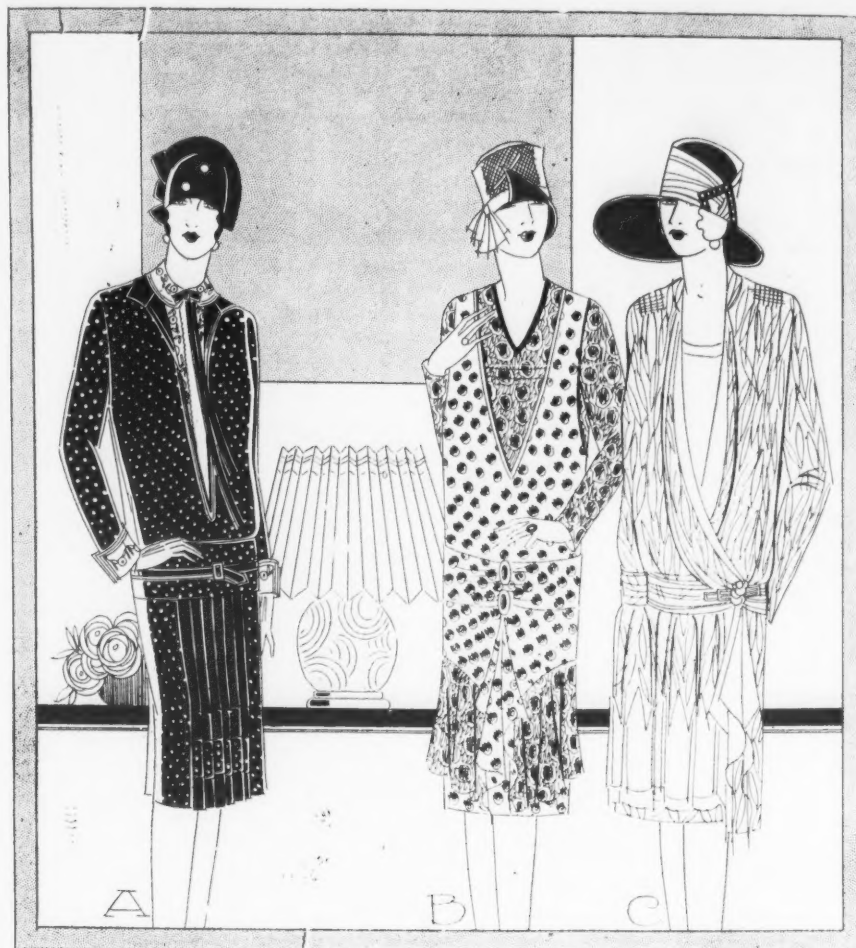
Dr. Alexander McPhedran, of Toronto, and his daughter, Mrs. Kasper Fraser, recently arrived in Bermuda, passengers in the S.S. Araguaya.

Mrs. P. G. Rigby, of Hamilton, Ont., is in Bermuda.

Miss Sallie MacLean Howard has returned to Toronto from Newcastle, Ontario.



MISS MARJORIE BONE
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bone, whose marriage to Mr. John Pearce Walwyn, son of Rev. and Mrs. I. B. Walwyn, will take place on Tuesday, April 26th, in the Church of the Redeemer.



Fluttering Frocks

With the Imprint of Spring

A—There's a certain slim, elegant loveliness about this Blackshire Frock that discloses at first glance it's Paris styling. Size 40. At \$79.50.

B—Georgette-and-lace—a combination of delicacy and sheerness. Despite its fullness it is fashionably slim. Size 40. At \$115.00.

C—Printed Chiffon makes this Frock as lightsome and lovely as a Spring breeze. A brilliant buckle catches the side drapery. Size 42. At \$79.50.

In the Fashion Salons—Third Floor.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

The marriage of Miss Ruby Mills, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mills, to Mr. Arthur Milne Inglis, youngest son of Mrs. Inglis and the late Robert Inglis of Toronto, took place in St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, April 2. The rector, Canon A. H. Howitt, officiated, and the organist, Mr. D. J. Williams, played the wedding music. The church was beautifully decorated with a profusion of ferns and Easter lilies, and the guest pews were marked with flowers and white ribbon. The lovely bride, who was given away by her father, wore a wedding robe of ivory kasha satin, the bloused bodice was finished at the neck and sleeves with handrun Brussels lace and the full skirt with its frills of lace was veiled with Brussels tulle. The long court train was of kasha satin lined with bridal pink georgette with over-train of tulle bordered with the Brussels lace studded with rhinestones and caught at the foot with knots of lily-of-the-valley. Her veil fell from a coronet of pleated tulle laced with orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a string of pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses.

Lily-of-the-valley and Ophelia roses. Mrs. W. Milton Mills, as matron of honor, wore an effective frock of apple green taffeta, with tulle of the same shade, fashioned with tight bodice and full skirt. Her picture hat was of black tulle and mohair and she carried Premier roses. Miss Mary Burgoyne, the little flower-girl, was attired in a lovely little frock of yellow canton with smocking and tiny blue flowers fashioned of French knots. Her poke-bonnet was of yellow taffeta with ostrich and two-toned ribbon, and she carried a basket of marguerites. Mr. Crawford Martin, of Toronto, acted as groomsmen, and the ushers were Mr. Robert Inglis and Mr. Henry Inglis of Toronto. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Park Place. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Inglis received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Mills wore bottle green cut-velvet with small black hat composed of straw and French flowers, and corsage of variegated sweet-peas. Mrs. Inglis wore black satin with touches of white, a black hat, and necklace of black and white ostrich. The bride's going away gown was of satin, over which she wore a grey and white checked coat with facings of natural colored kasha and collar and cuffs of silver lynx. Her hat was cherry red with lace and she carried a red leather bag. A pretty innovation occurred when the bride, just before she left, presented her bouquet to her mother. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Inglis will reside on Trafalgar street.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of Saint John, sailed on the S.S. Montcalm on Friday for England and the continent. Mrs. Smith, who is the Provincial President in New Brunswick of the Women's Council, purposes attending the International meetings of the Council, which will be held in Geneva from June 7th to the 17th. Friends of Mrs. Smith sent many lovely floral remembrances to her cabin on board the Montcalm on the day of sailing. Mrs. Smith was also the guest of

honor at a tea at the residence of Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, on King Street East, president of the Local Council of Women in Saint John, when members of the executive were the guests.

Miss Betty Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harrison, Windsor, N.S., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, at Carville Hall.

The Vogue of the Shawl

SHAWLS are again the fashion, and this winter they are larger and more beautiful than ever. This is good news to the women of taste and cleverness; for they are of all designs and colors, allowing a wide margin for the display of individuality.

Two features only are common to all the varied models on view in the most exclusive shops—size and fringe. The knotted silk fringes that border the embroidered fabrics are enormously deep, and there is sometimes a foot or more of silk network between the shawl and the fringe. The shawl, in fact, in its new form, is a voluminous cloak that completely hides the evening gown, and only permits glimpses of silken ankles to appear.

The shawl, of course, rather like the Roman toga, can be worn in a multitude of ways; and the really fashionable woman will give as much attention to the way she wears her shawl as to buying it. If it is of Spanish design, it must be worn as in Castile, flung across the shoulder, and draping the entire front of the gown. If it is of Eastern design, with orange, blue flame or other glowing embroideries, one corner should be folded to form a hood, while the rest of the shawl should be closely swathed round the wearer. The charming shell-pink and pale-blue crepe de Chine shawls of mid-Victorian feeling should be worn after the manner of our grandmothers—folded in half and loosely draped round the shoulders, to fall in the hollows of the elbows.

Most chic of all are the very latest importations from Italy. They are of the usual size and with the usual long fringes; but the centre is of metallic thread woven in wide mesh. Thus the wearer can display the latest thing in shawls without at the same time hiding her gown and—if she has them—her pretty shoulders from view. Such shawls, of course, are meant for the young and hardy—for there is little warmth in a fishing net around the shoulders! The embroideries on these shawls are quaint and most fascinating—the tiniest little rose-buds, forget-me-

nots, etc., worked in wool. Not one of these Italian shawls is like any of the others—each is unique, the work of an artist.

Colour

When I go in the fruit-shop
I stare and I stare—
The girl who serves the customers
Has red-gold hair:
Red-gold, copper-gold,
With many a glint and light,
Flaming like an aureole
On a misty night.
All among the oranges,
And apples gold and red,
Lemons, pears, and apricots,
Moves her shining head.
Pineapples, bananas,
All fruits ripe and rare,
Gold and red and yellow,
And her red-gold hair.
When I go in the fruit-shop
I gaze and I gaze—
I never saw a lovelier sight
In all my days.

Teresa Hooley.

The Other Side of the Lamp

Our kind, warm room is suddenly
grown wide
As the sheer night, outside,
And silent, I might touch you as I sit,
But dare not do it.
For you are busy. . . Shines the light,
Beloved,
More brightly on your side,
That you can work, thus infinitely
removed.
While I in the shadow think of little
things?

—O little lingering things—wan
ivory Springs.
The holly-wood we burned, the palm-
grove's noise,
The longing for your voice!—

You will not speak until the work is
done.
Nor laugh and talk under the palm
again.
Nor sing a foolish song, nor lie your
length in the sun,
Nor shrink from rain.
This quiet room is wider than the
night
Whose stars are pushed aside by the
great thronging
Of hosts, your fellow-ships—
all undisturbed by longing,
Yet nearer than heart's beating; all
busy in the lamp-light,
All beloved and dead!

Mary-Adair Macdonald

To the masses the New Testament
to-day is virtually unknown. — The
Bishop of Birmingham.



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KENNETH McDONALD & SONS, Limited

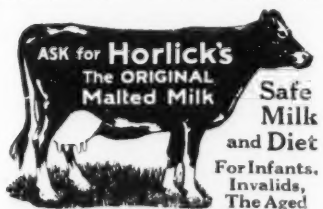
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For all members of the family, children or adults, ailing or well. Serve at meals, between meals, or upon retiring. A nourishing, easily assimilated Food-Drink which, at any hour of the day or night, relieves faintness or hunger.

Prepared at home by stirring the powder in hot or cold water. No cooking.

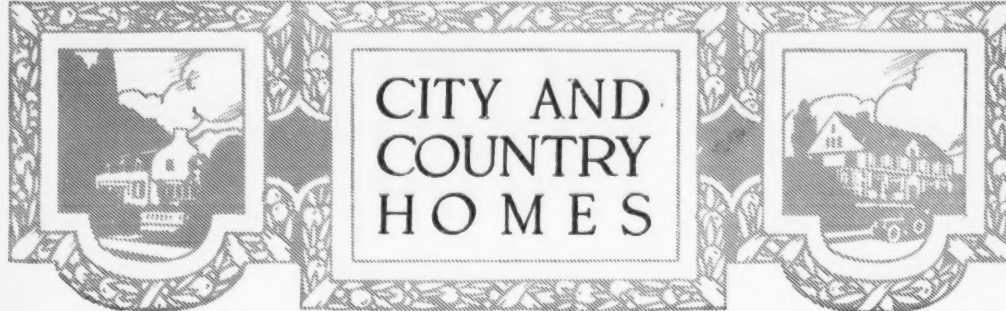


Down through the years the personal letter has been the binding link in the Chain of Friendship.

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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

An Interesting Three Family House

By Alcide Chausse, Architect

THIS building is 27 ft. x 55 ft. and was erected in Montreal on a lot 27 ft. x 79 ft. for slightly under \$25,000, exclusive of land.

The plan of the ground floor flat shows this suite has the advantage of an individual walk but the entrance itself, while desirably private, is hardly more so than those for the other two flats, to which a mutual walk and semi-outside stairway lead to two distinctly separate entrances. The rooms

act these ills is a constant supply of fresh air. Mid-summer seems to be the only time to obtain this. In the winter, the average householder is more intent upon keeping the cold air out than allowing it in. He pays little attention to the moisture content in his home, and likewise the importance of constantly changing the air supply. His only desire is to stoke up the furnace, until he has the rooms of the house full of dry miasmatic air, which becomes doubly dangerous to those who are forced to breathe it for any length of time. In

down the ladder, for the hot vitiated air seemed to choke me. Yet each day this is repeated, and the hot foul air carried into the lungs. The ill effects are not noticeable immediately; yet surely here lies one of the main causes of a woman's headaches, nervous breakdowns, and such like symptoms so often displayed.

Why not have a means of exit for this foul and overheated air in the kitchen? The oven is usually supplied with one it is true, but the gas rings are left to pollute the air. In the accompanying diagram will be



ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, ARCHITECT. MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

AN INTERESTING THREE-FAMILY HOUSE.

are arranged in much the same way on all three floors, the only appreciable difference being caused by the inside stairway from the first to the second floor. This reduces the size of the front bedroom on the first floor while the corresponding room on the floor above has been made much larger by extending it partially over the balcony below. Another change on this floor will be noticed in the plumbing as there is a two-piece bathroom and also two-piece toilet room.

All rooms on the right side of the

this respect, the wife is the one who suffers. The kitchen, which is woman's domain, is a veritable "Death Valley" at certain times. And if carried too far may become a "Black Hole of Calcutta." During the period of baking, the housewife is fearsome over draughts, lest they spoil the cakes. So for a matter of several hours the kitchen receives little fresh air, save that which comes in under doors and through closely fitting windows. The temperature on these

seen a method to overcome this danger and render the kitchen a more healthful place for the housewife to work in. Similar to the foul air outlet of the lavatory, this metallic trap can be built into any type of floor construction. As the gas stove is usually placed near the chimney breast, the cost of installation for foul air pipe need not exceed more than a few dollars.

On Sunday of July 25th, 1926, I verified some of these conclusions by a few readings with an Assmann



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE APARTMENT

hall, looking toward the rear, are exactly the same in each suite. The living room is 11 ft. 3 in. x 16 ft., and is made quite attractive by the large full width bay and the fireplace. Between the living room and dining room is a bedroom, 11 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft., with two clothes closets. The dining room, the recess which is designated as a closet may be used for either a china closet or a buffet alcove. The kitchen is 10 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft., and provides for every convenience, particularly the incinerator method of refuse disposal.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications for this building should communicate with the architect direct. Address, Alcide Chausse, 70 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

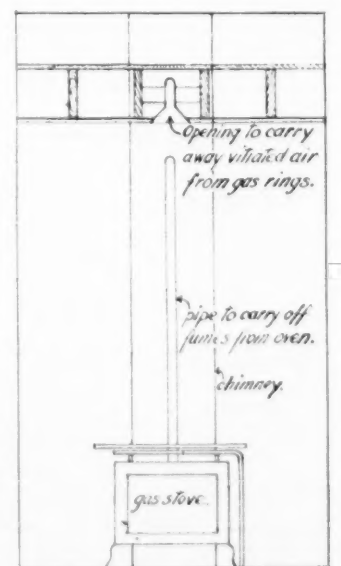
The Kitchen a "Torture Chamber"

MUCH has been written upon the proper and improper ventilation of buildings. The majority of us are aware that moisture plays a very important part in the welfare of our health. It is also admitted that extremes of high and low relative humidity tend to increase the death rate of pneumonia, as well as being conducive to diseases of the nose and throat, such as influenza and colds.

The one thing necessary to counter-

occasions may range anywhere from 100° F. to 120° F., accompanied by an exceedingly low relative humidity.

My attention was first drawn to this some time ago, when I was doing a little repair work near the ceiling in the kitchen of my own home. On that occasion my wife lit the gas rings and commenced to cook the midday meal. It required no longer than five minutes to bring me

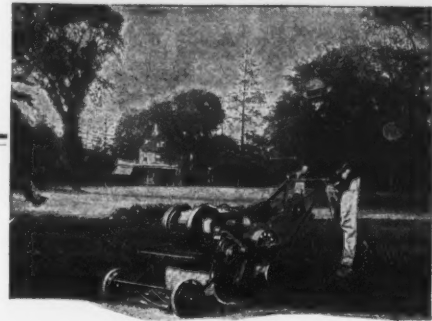


Psychrometer. They are as follows:

Temp.	Relative Humidity	Remarks
a. 69.6	80	Taken at 10.30 a.m., in the garden outside.
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c. 91.4	48	Taken at 11.30 a.m., centre of kitchen, at height of five feet. Gas rings burning one hour.
d. 100.4	39	Taken at 12.00 a.m., centre of kitchen, two feet from ceiling. Gas rings burning one and a half hours.
e. 75.6	60	Taken at 12.05 a.m., in dining-room, adjacent to kitchen.

There can be no question of doubt about the accuracy of these readings as the Assmann instrument provides the best means of obtaining the differences between the dry and wet-bulb temperature readings. At a glance, the readings c and d show how dangerous the kitchen becomes during the period of baking or cooking.

Although of minor importance to Humidity, a second problem—that of vitiated air—is greatly accentuated during the winter months. In many of our modern homes of to-day, the builders have made a practice of placing the opening to the cold air



Ideal Power Mowers

Save Time, Money and Labor

MORE fine lawns are cared for with the Ideal "Thirty" than with any other power mower built. As a labor saver it has no equal—it does the rolling and mowing in one operation—and its absolute reliability stands unchallenged.

Home owners with lawns of several acres find the Ideal "Thirty" practically indispensable—park departments, hospitals, industrial plants, ball parks, schools and colleges are using them in increasing numbers.

The Ideal "Thirty" is an exceptionally long lived and dependable mower. This mower is a roller machine, having the power applied to the traction roller, and cutting units pushed ahead of the machine the same as a hand mower.

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endorsed by doctors
and dietists.

Weston's DIGESTIVE



RUGOSA ROSES

THE RUGOSA species are very useful, as single plants on lawns, retaining their vigorous and bushy habit, with perfect foliage throughout the season, and they form superb hedges which, when they grow too tall, may be ruthlessly cut off, renewing wholly in one or two seasons from the root. The plants may reach 5 to 8 feet in height, and certain of the hybrids are of even greater vigor. All the rugosas bloom abundantly in the Spring and tend constantly to recur in bloom during the season, providing indeed, the only reliable hardy, constant blooming roses available all over Canada.

BERGER'S ERFOLG—Bright red, single. Its extreme hardiness and the abundance of blooms throughout the summer will create a sensation. Each \$1.00; dozen \$10.00.

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ENCHANTRESS—Velvety crimson, double full flowers, of ordinary size. Each \$2.00; dozen \$20.00.

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MME. GEORGE BRUANT—Pure white, semi-double. Each \$1.00; dozen \$10.00.

ROSA HANSA—Double red rugosa. Each \$1.00; dozen \$10.00.

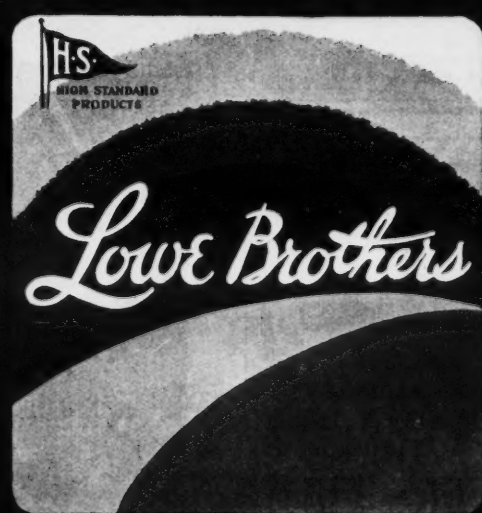
ROSEARIE DE L'HAY—Cherry red, free bloomer with large double fragrant flower. Each \$1.00; dozen \$10.00.

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Sold only in quarter, half and one pound packages.

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TEA
DIAMOND TEA
SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA

Temptation Chocolates
A Real Tempting Confection

For your own enjoyment at Easter time, there is nothing finer than a box of "Temptation" Chocolates. "Temptation" Chocolates are all home made, in our sunlit kitchens, of the finest ingredients only, and include a wide variety of centers and fillings. Sent to your friends or served at your own table, they will add much to the pleasure of the Easter festivities.

1 lb. 60c. 2 lb. \$1.20.

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with double action

Make short work of cleaning. Use the cleaner that works with double action—that gets the top dirt and deep grit with one stroke—at the same moment. Use a Premier Duplex.

Its powerful suction and motor-driven brush get all the dirt. Quickly and easily. Its ball bearing equipment in both motor and brush do away with the task of oiling. They protect it for years of efficiency.

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shaft in the hall, or one of the front rooms. Unless the windows or doors are opened to insure a new supply of air, the logical conclusion must be that the air is stale and continually being reheated.

The following table of Dust Particles in the Air, by Aitken, is given below:

Number per cubic centimetre	Weather, location, etc.
Source	Edinburgh
75,000	Air clear, passing snow showers.

as the frost is out and the ground can be worked.

Where it is a case of planting pot-grown subjects the situation is somewhat different. Such plants can be turned out of their containers and set in the open ground with virtually no root disturbance, so if they have already made considerable new growth there need be no great harm done. Roses are especially successful under such a system, as are also those kinds of nursery stock which are dug early and shipped to you "lalled and burlapped"—a method of prepar-



CANADA'S LOVELY WILD FLOWERS
The Foam Flower.

—Photo by Miss G. F. Malkin.

Edinburgh	250,000	Fair, but air thick.
Meeting room	275,000	4 feet from floor before meeting.
"	400,000	4 feet from floor near end of meeting.
"	1,800,000	near ceiling at beginning of experiment.
"	2,300,000	near ceiling after gas burning two hours.

Investigations have shown that polluted air is not so harmful as high temperature accompanied by low humidity. To ignore it, however, would be both erroneous and dangerous. The breathing of vitiated air has a tendency to show loss of appetite, and also to diminish substantially the amount of physical work. In the process of breathing about one-fifth of the oxygen is turned into carbon dioxide. This added to the sulphur impurities from the gas will undoubtedly tend to undermine bodily health over a long period. In their work on Atmospheric Pollution in England, Shaw and Owens infer that an excessively smoky atmosphere is one of the main causes for the inferior physique of the city dwellers as compared to those of the country.

To counteract these fumes and dry air in the kitchen and adjacent rooms, the ideal system would be to install—in addition to the escape pipe over the gas stove—a humidifier in every home. So that the correct amount of relative humidity could be maintained throughout the winter months, and summer if found necessary.

How Stained Glass is Made

STAINED glass for home purposes is made in exactly the same way as the old stained glass. To call it stained glass is really a misnomer. The glass is chemically stained by the makers before it comes to the artist. Her work is to cut to its intricate shape each different colored piece of glass which makes up her mosaic. These many pieces are then put together on a sheet of plain glass, held in position by wax, and the whole motif is then put to the painter's easel.

The only colored paint used by glass painters is a brown pigment known as mott. This is first applied in an even coat. The intricate details of the design being skillfully etched out of the even matt with brushes known as scrubs and stipples, a most delicate and expert art. When the design has been rendered in this way the "stained" glass is taken off the plain glass sheet and put into a kiln, where it is heated sufficiently to fuse the matt permanently into the body of the colored glass. The whole mosaic is then leaded together with the familiar lead strips which are an alluring feature of all stained glass, and the whole work is treated with a special cement to make it firm and rigid.

Spring Planting Principles

WHEREAS autumn is the ideal time for planting the majority of herbaceous perennials and hardy woody plants, nevertheless such work can usually be done successfully in the spring if you go about it right and at the proper time. Indeed, it is even better for the pit fruits (Peaches, Plums, etc.) and for coniferous evergreens.

In spring planting it is of the utmost importance to get the job done before the shrub, tree or whatever the subject may be, has started active growth. It is difficult at any season except one of absolute dormancy to accomplish such a move without disturbing a good-sized plant's food-gathering system, and if the subject is making real growing effort this disturbance is going to give it a sharp setback at a critical time. Consequently the majority of spring setting should be done just as soon

Planting Trees

To-day six slender fruit trees stand Where yesterday were none; They have been planted by my hand, And they shall dazzle in the sun When all my springs are done.

Two apples shall unfold their rose, Two cherries their snow, two pears; And fruit shall hang where blossoms blow, When I am gone from these sweet airs To where none knows or cares.

My heart is glad, my heart is high With sudden ecstasy; I have given back, before I die, Some thanks for every lovely tree That dead men grew for me.

—I. H. Friedlaender.

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The Modus bath, C3276. Of porcelain enamel on iron. With concealed fittings.

A family conference that lasted one minute

WHAT fun, those family conferences over the home they'd dreamed about. Innumerable investigations, comparison of notes, exciting decisions. The plumbing, for example, seemed to embody such a combination of mechanical detail, home convenience, and interior decoration. Alone, neither could have felt sure.

But Husband came home one evening from a consultation with the architect and plumbing contractor and said that everything seemed to point to Crane. Crane assured quality and dependability, would mean better resale value, and cost no more.

Wife had already visited the Crane Exhibit Rooms and returned hoping she could have such plumbing. The fixtures were so attractive and offered such interesting possibilities for charming bathroom arrangement. And all the little points of convenience had been planned so carefully to save her extra work.

A visit to the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms, either alone or with your plumbing contractor, will prove interesting and profitable. You will not be asked to buy, since Crane plumbing and heating fixtures, valves, and fittings are sold only through responsible plumbing contractors.

Mail the coupon below and Crane will send you, without obligation, an interesting 23-page booklet, *New Ideas for Bathrooms*, containing illustrations, floor plans, wall elevations, color schemes, and full description of nine bathrooms.

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The many good points of the new inside frosted LACO MAZDA LAMPS are immediately apparent. Women especially will recognize them instantly. Smooth on the outside, they are easy to clean; the volume of light is the same as that of the clear-glass lamp, and much more than the old-style, outside-frosted.

Ask your dealer to let you see it. 54

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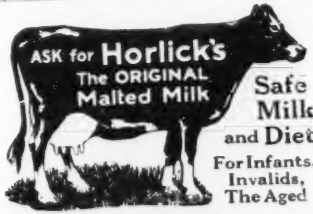
Seedsman & Nurserymen

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New flowers of surpassing beauty for your garden are fully described in our 1927 Garden Book. Write for your copy to McDonald's—where one gets the newer things.



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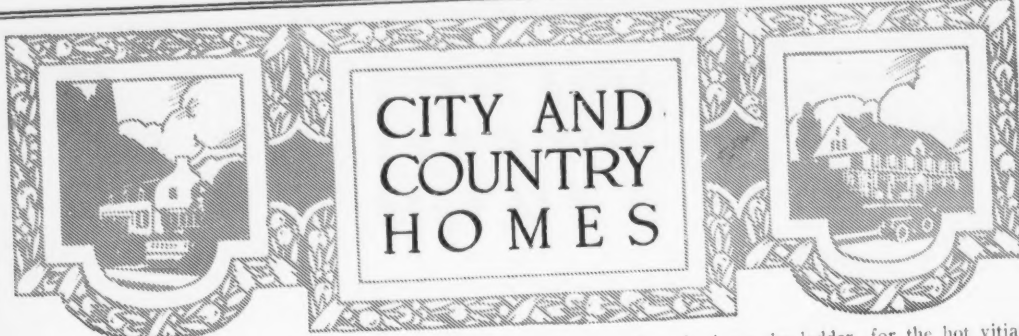
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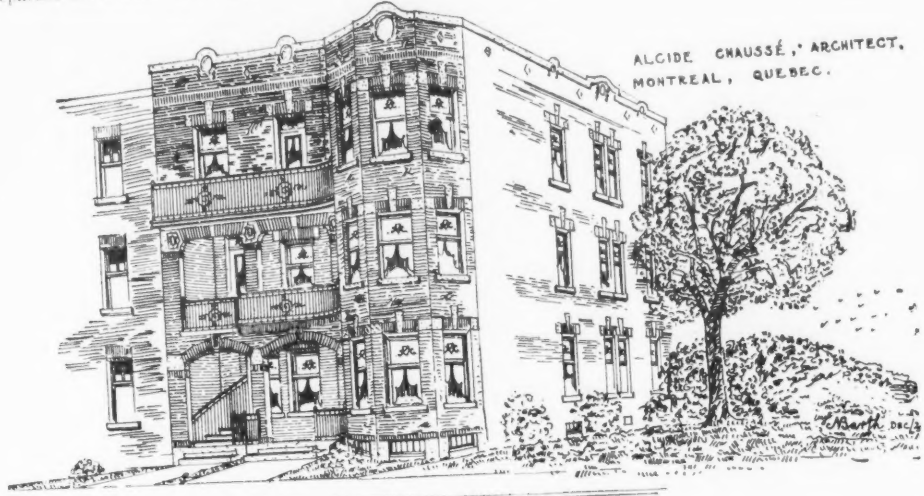
An Interesting Three Family House

By Alcide Chausse, Architect
THIS building is 27 ft. x 55 ft. and was erected in Montreal on a 27 ft. x 79 ft. for slightly under \$25,000, exclusive of land.

The plan of the ground floor flat shows this suite has the advantage of an individual walk but the entrance itself, while desirably private, is hardly more so than those for the other two flats, to which a mutual walk and semi-outside stairway lead to two distinctly separate entrances. The rooms

act these ills is a constant supply of fresh air. Mid-summer seems to be the only time to obtain this. In the winter, the average householder is more intent upon keeping the cold air out than allowing it in. He pays little attention to the moisture content in his home, and likewise the importance of constantly changing the air supply. His only desire is to stoke up the furnace, until he has the rooms of the house full of dry miasmatic air, which becomes doubly dangerous to those who are forced to breathe it for any length of time. In

down the ladder, for the hot vitiated air seemed to choke me. Yet each day this is repeated, and the hot foul air carried into the lungs. The ill effects are not noticeable immediately; yet surely here lies one of the main causes of a woman's headaches, nervous breakdowns, and such like symptoms so often displayed. Why not have a means of exit for this foul and overheated air in the kitchen? The oven is usually supplied with one it is true, but the gas rings are left to pollute the air. In the accompanying diagram will be



ALCIDE CHAUSSÉ, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

AN INTERESTING THREE-FAMILY HOUSE.

are arranged in much the same way on all three floors, the only appreciable difference being caused by the inside stairway from the first to the second floor. This reduces the size of the front bedroom on the first floor while the corresponding room on the floor above has been made much larger by extending it partially over the balcony below. Another change on this floor will be noticed in the plumbing as there is a two-piece bathroom and also two-piece toilet room. All rooms on the right side of the

this respect, the wife is the one who suffers. The kitchen, which is woman's domain, is a veritable "Death Valley" at certain times. And if carried too far may become a "Black Hole of Calcutta." During the period of baking, the housewife is fearful over draughts, lest they spoil the cakes. So for a matter of several hours the kitchen receives little fresh air, save that which comes in under doors and through closely fitting windows. The temperature on these

seen a method to overcome this danger and render the kitchen a more healthful place for the housewife to work in. Similar to the foul air outlet of the lavatory, this metallic trap can be built into any type of floor construction. As the gas stove is usually placed near the chimney breast, the cost of installation for foul air pipe need not exceed more than a few dollars.

On Sunday of July 25th, 1926, I verified some of these conclusions by a few readings with an Assmann



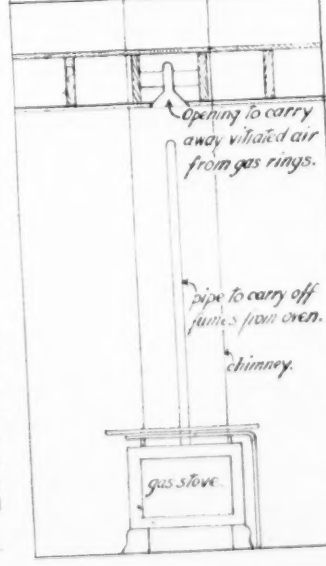
PLANS FOR THE ABOVE APARTMENT

hall, looking toward the rear, are exactly the same in each suite. The living room is 11 ft. 3 in. x 16 ft. and is made quite attractive by the large full width bay and the fireplace. Between the living room and dining room is a bedroom, 11 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft., with two closets. In the dining room, the recess, which is designated as a closet may be used for either a china closet or a buffet alcove. The kitchen is 10 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft., and provides for every convenience, particularly the incinerator method of refuse disposal.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications for this building should communicate with the architect, direct. Address, Alcide Chausse, 70 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

The Kitchen a "Torture Chamber"

MUCH has been written upon the proper and improper ventilation of buildings. The majority of us are aware that moisture plays a very important part in the welfare of our health. It is also admitted that extremes of high and low relative humidity tend to increase the death rate of pneumonia, as well as being conducive to diseases of the nose and throat, such as influenza and colds. The one thing necessary to counter-

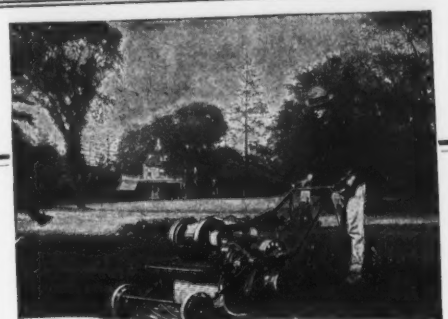


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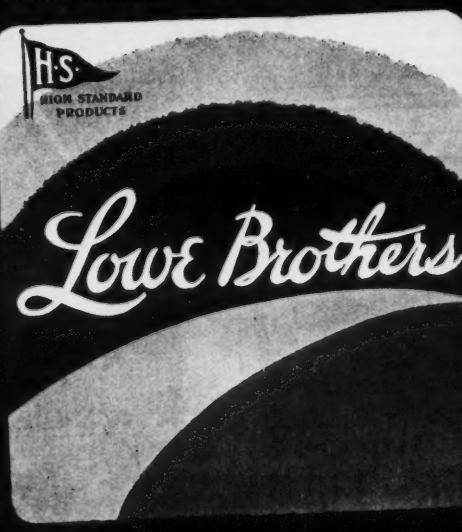
Weston's DIGESTIVE

RUGOSA ROSES

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EDDY'S
WHITE SWAN
Toilet Roll

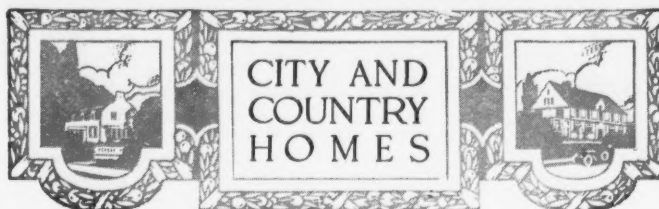
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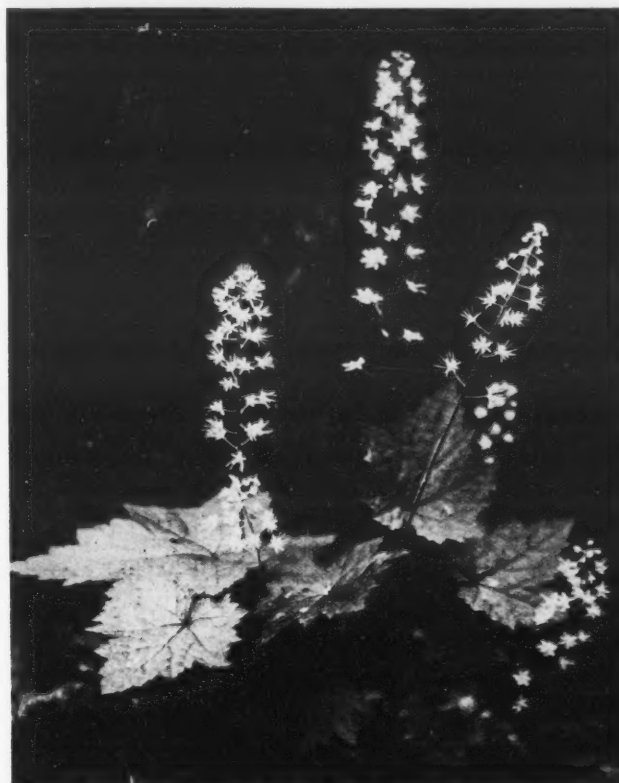
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In every case, freshly planted perennials, shrubs, vines or trees should be firmly bedded in their new sites and amply watered until their roots have really taken hold. If they are in a position exposed to strong winds it is often advisable to protect them for a while with some sort of screen to prevent their upper growth drying out unduly.

How Stained Glass is Made

STAINED glass for home purposes is made in exactly the same way as the old stained glass. To call it stained glass is really a misnomer. The glass is chemically stained by the makers before it comes to the artist. Her work is to cut to its intricate shape each different colored piece of glass which makes up her mosaic. These many pieces are then put together on a sheet of plain glass, held in position by wax, and the whole motif is then put to the painter's easel.

The only colored paint used by glass painters is a brown pigment known as mott. This is first applied in an even coat, the intricate details of the design being skilfully etched out of the even matt with brushes known as scrubs and stipples, a most delicate and expert art. When the design has been rendered in this way the "stained" glass is taken off the plain glass sheet and put into a kiln, where it is heated sufficiently to fuse the matt permanently into the body of the colored glass. The whole mosaic is then leaded together with the familiar lead strips which are an alluring feature of all stained glass, and the whole work is treated with a special cement to make it firm and rigid.

Planting Trees

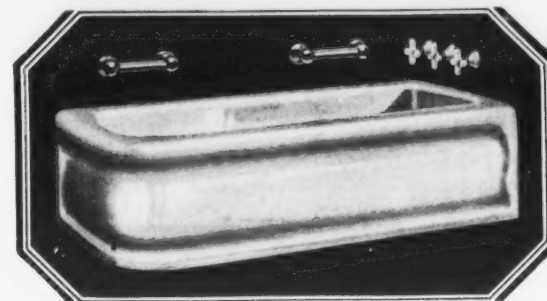
To-day six slender fruit trees stand Where yesterday were none; They have been planted by my hand, And they shall dazzle in the sun When all my springs are done.

Two apples shall unfold their rose, Two cherries their snow, two pears, And fruit shall hang where blossoms blow, When I am gone from these sweet airs To where none knows or cares.

My heart is glad, my heart is high With sudden ecstasy: I have given back, before I die, Some thanks for every lovely tree That dead men grew for me.

—I. H. Friedlaender.

CRANE VALVES



The Modus bath, C3276. Of porcelain enamel on iron. With concealed fittings

A family conference
that lasted one minute

WHAT fun, those family conferences over the home they'd dreamed about. Innumerable investigations, comparison of notes, exciting decisions. The plumbing, for example, seemed to embody such a combination of mechanical detail, home convenience, and interior decoration. Alone, neither could have felt sure.

But Husband came home one evening from a consultation with the architect and plumbing contractor and said that everything seemed to point to Crane. Crane assured quality and dependability, would mean better resale value, and cost no more.

Wife had already visited the Crane Exhibit Rooms and returned hoping she could have such plumbing. The fixtures were so attractive and offered such interesting possibilities for charming bathroom arrangement. And all the little points of convenience had been planned so carefully to save her extra work.

A visit to the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms, either alone or with your plumbing contractor, will prove interesting and profitable. You will not be asked to buy, since Crane plumbing and heating fixtures, valves, and fittings are sold only through responsible plumbing contractors.

Mail the coupon below and Crane will send you, without obligation, an interesting 23-page booklet, *New Ideas for Bathrooms*; containing illustrations, floor plans, wall elevations, color schemes, and full description of nine bathrooms.

CRANE LIMITED, 1170 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal
Yes, send me, without obligation, your booklet, *New Ideas for Bathrooms*

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Better Light

The many good points of the new inside frosted LACO MAZDA LAMPS are immediately apparent. Women especially will recognize them instantly. Smooth on the outside, they are easy to clean; the volume of light is the same as that of the clear-glass lamp, and much more than the old-style, outside-frosted.

Ask your dealer to let you see it. 54

LACO MAZDA LAMPS

INSIDE FROSTED



Mrs. Leonard Tilley was hostess at a small but beautifully arranged dinner at her residence, Carleton House, Saint John, on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Clara Allan, of Bowmanville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Turnbull, who have been visiting relatives in New York, arrived at their summer home in Rothsay, N.B., on Thursday.

Mrs. D. P. Lawson, of Fredericton, N.B., is the guest of Mrs. George K. McLeod, Wellington Row, Saint John. Mrs. Busby, sister of Mrs. McLeod, is spending some weeks with Mrs. E. R. Burpee in Bangor, Maine.

Miss Doris DeVeber, of Saint John, whose engagement to Major Larter has recently been announced, is visiting Mrs. J. Bright Cudlip in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Robb, of Montreal, recently spent a few days in Atlantic City, guests at the Marlborough-Bienheim Hotel.

Does My Wife Play Golf?

MY WIFE tees her ball up, writes Maurice Lane-Norgott in the "Daily Mail."

"I do hate starting from the first tee," says my wife. "It always makes me nervous. Couldn't we walk to the second and begin there?"

"Well, I can't help it," says my wife. "It does make me nervous. I know I shan't hit it. I never do from this tee. Oh, bother! It's fallen off now!"

My wife tees her ball up.

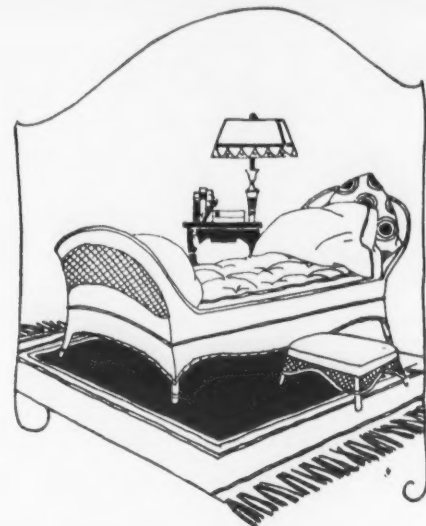
"Personally," says my wife, "I

Orpheus With His Lute

Orpheus with his lute made trees, And the mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing: To his music, plants and flowers Ever sprung; as sun and showers There had made a lasting spring.

Everything that heard him play, Even the billows of the sea, Hung their heads and then lay by. In sweet music is such art, Killing care and grief of heart Fall asleep or, hearing, die.

—Shakespeare.



Always Under Foot—

Day in, day out, month after month your rugs are being walked over. Is it any wonder they become dull and tired looking? We can bring back much of their original color and freshness. This Spring let us dust and shampoo all your rugs.

Oriental receive our special care.

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And Our Driver Will Call.

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Cleansed to look like new.

Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex.

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"We Know How."

Milady's Feet
Short skirts, chiffon hose and smart shoes. And not least in importance is milady's footwear. It must be immaculate, gleaming. It must display evidence of daily care and attention. Remember then, there is no polish in the Empire quite so famed as Meltonian Cream for giving life and lustre to dainty footwear. The shoe worn down-town shopping, the fragile ballroom slipper, the shoe for tramping and for sports—there is a Meltonian dressing for all. Become acquainted with Meltonian to-day.

Meltonian
CREAM for GOOD SHOES
Meltonian Cream is made in White, Neutral, Black and three shades of Brown for cleaning and preserving all polished leathers.
In "Handitube," "Dumppjar" or Tall Bottle
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers.
E. Brown & Son, Limited, London, Eng.
Distributors: C. E. Fice & Son, 331 Bay Street, Toronto.



MISS MARGARET McMANUS
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. McManus, of Winnipeg.
Photo by Campbell Studio.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Sunday Twilight Musicales Discontinued.

Tea served from 4.30 to 6 p.m. Parlor Floor every day including Sunday.

Supper Dance Every Night Except Sunday, Oak Room, 10.30 p.m. to Closing. Luigi Romanelli and His Orchestra.

P. Kirby Hunt, Manager.

FEARMAN'S Star Brand BACON

Its delicious flavour has been the favorite in appreciative households for over 70 years.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

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Antiques, Works of Art, Paintings, Old Sheffield, Sterling Silver, China, Bronzes, Marbles, Persian Rugs, Bric-a-Brac

Judiciously collected from some of the very best estates in England, France, Italy and America.

PAINTINGS

A collection of the best artists of the Barbizon, English, Dutch, Italian and Spanish Schools, including a magnificent Verboeckhoven, a very fine Jacques, a superb Strayer, a beautiful Anton Mauve, a distinguished Monticelli, a Constant Troyon, a S. Cooper, a Blake, etc. Also five very good portraits of the English School including a fine Romney.

ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE

Consists in part of a magnificent Chippendale dining room suite, appraised at \$5,000.00; several pieces of the finest English, Dutch and French marquetry. Rosewood sets of five to seven pieces. Rosewood tables and chests. Four posts beds, corner cabinets, etc. Five antique grandfather clocks. A collection of antique carved English, Flemish and Dutch oak.

CHINA

The most valuable collection of antique Sevres, Royal Vienna, Dresden, Capo di Monte, English and Chinese Vases, ever offered for sale in Canada. An excellent, complete Crown Derby dinner set, a Crown Derby tea set; Coalport, Wedgwood, Staffordshire, Chelsea, and many other fine pieces too numerous to mention.

SHEFFIELD AND STERLING

A Georgian tea and coffee set, trays, candelabras, candlesticks, etc.

PERSIAN RUGS

A large assortment of fine specimens of Kermanshaws, Sarouks, Sultanabads, Boukharas, Palace Strips and Mongolian Chinese Rugs in sizes ranging from 3 x 5 to 15 x 10.

Making in all the most important art sale ever offered in this city, at very reasonable prices.

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78 and 80 KING STREET WEST
Telephone Main 4195.

don't believe I'm holding my club properly. Which hand ought to be at the top—the left or the right?"

"It feels very uncomfortable this way," says my wife. "I think I'd better try a practice swing first."

"Well?" says my wife. "Was it right? It wasn't too stiff, was it? You're positive? Then I'll try it like that."

"Just look at my ball," says my wife, "and tell me if you don't think I've propped it too high. Well, I'm sure it's too high. I'm going to pat it down a little. There! It's fallen off again! What a nuisance!"

My wife tees her ball up.

"I do wish you'd let me start at the second tee," says my wife. "I'm all shaking now. I know I should do much better from the second tee."

"Well, I think it's very selfish of you," says my wife. "You know I simply loathe being watched. It makes me so nervous I don't know what I'm doing. Oh, not on the verandah, perhaps. Still, I'm sure they're looking out of the window."

"And that reminds me," says my wife. "Did you remember to shut the bedroom window? Because if you didn't and it rains the curtains will be ruined."

"Oh, all right," says my wife. "Only it just occurred to me, that's all. I didn't want you to have to run back after we had started."

"If you're going to be disagreeable," says my wife, "I'm not going to play. It's quite bad enough without you being cross. Oh, yes you are. You're just as irritable as you can be."

"You wouldn't behave like this if it were Dolly Mathews," says my wife. "If she had wanted to start at the second tee you'd have been all smiles. Well, so you would. You'd have . . . Oh, bother it! It's dropped off again! I do wish you wouldn't talk!"

My wife tees her ball up.

"Had I better aim at the flag," says my wife, "or shall I try and hit it to the left? I see. I'll . . . Now isn't that too aggravating for words! A man's just come out of the club house!"

"Well, I don't care how long he stands there staring," says my wife. "I'm not going to do a thing until he's . . . Oh, he's gone now!"

Without warning, my wife makes an intricate, dangerous movement with her club. When she has finished I pick her ball up and place it on the tee again.

"I knew it was only a waste of time starting from this tee," says my wife. "It makes me so nervous. I always miss it."

Then she picks her ball up and hurries quickly away to the second tee. By the time we get there we are late for luncheon.

Now what I want to know is this: When people ask my wife if she plays golf is she justified in saying "Yes"?



Giving an Artist's Touch to "Afternoon Tea"

THE score cards are being collected—your partner of a moment ago is wondering why you did not raise her bid of "one no trump"—an embarrassing "post mortem" is starting at the next table—on the other side of you an enquiry about someone's relations, and a lull! Then in the twinkling of an eye the awkward moment has passed, for the hostess has touched a lever on

The DUO-ART REPRODUCING PIANO

You forget the bridge and your fellow guests show their enjoyment of the wonderful music they hear—you shut your eyes and believe Paderewski himself is there in the room.

While tea is being served you are treated to a selection from the latest musical comedy, then follows

Obtainable from us in
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Pianos
Grand or Upright Models
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Your Present Piano Taken in Exchange as Part Payment

a piece of charming chamber music—every number played with the artistry of the master pianist who recorded it for Duo-Art.

Once you experience the success of an afternoon tea like this you will never be satisfied until you, too, possess the unequalled Duo-Art.

DUO-ART HAS THE WORLD'S GREATEST REPERTOIRE

No other reproducing piano has as great, because the majority of the foremost pianists record exclusively for Duo-Art—Paderewski, Bauer, Ganz, Grainger, Cortot and a score of others.

MASON & RISCH Limited

230 Yonge St.

Toronto

A Russian Tea Party

BEFORE the Bolshevik regime in Russia, the drinking of tea was a time-honored custom and a picturesque ceremony, now only a memory to those who lived in Russia before the revolution.

Imagine a very large, spacious room with Venetian windows, flowing tapestry, fine oak furniture, and a large dining-table in the middle of the floor. Upon a snow-white tablecloth, straight down the centre of the

Handbags of the Moment

THE latest handbag is an important affair. More and more it becomes the fashion to go out for an afternoon or evening fully equipped for all emergencies; rouge, powder, lipstick, perfume, mirror, note-book, handkerchief—all these in addition to the necessary dollars and cents.

The envelope sack, almost square has come into favor again, and the favorite models are those made of soft leather and lamé, gold or silver,

flap of the sack. The sack must show that it bears close relationship to the dress which accompanies it. It is a matching age, and general-utility "Little Things" are completely out of favor.

A Road to Firenze

High noon draws near, the hour is late
For figs and wine, and rest from heat—
But I have other bread to eat!

An olive lough leans over the wall,
Its leaves as grey as the old grey stone;
There's heavy dust on the tree and wall
And the Florentine road I walk alone.

But oh, it's the dust of Italy,
That's turned to gold with this southern sun!
And I am treading it—even I—
As Dante and Donatello have done!

Here went Raphael in this dust,
Michelangelo knew this road—
And only a stone's throw past this wall
The Dukes of Firenze once abode.

What, then, is the heat and dust to me,
With a Medici wall and an olive tree
In the heart of Tuscan Italy?

—Agnes Kendrick Gray.

AN EASTERN HOLIDAY IN A PLEASANT PLACE

Pictou Lodge, near Pictou, Nova Scotia, will solve the problem of your eastern holiday this year. Imagine spending a few weeks by the ocean with a log bungalow colony as a home.

This delightful Lodge caters to those who wish a really different vacation setting. It nestles amongst the pines, and round about are smooth courts for tennis, broad driveways for motoring, swift streams for fishing and a tricky course for worth-while golf.

Full information about this "different" summer resort will be gladly supplied you by any agent of Canadian National Railways.



A CHARMING FIGURE AT THE RECENT SKATING CARNIVAL.
Miss Barbara Cartwright as the Toy Princess.
—Photo by Mr. L. J. and Sons.

table, was a row of small cut-glass dishes containing choice jams of raspberry, strawberry, and rose petals. Other small dishes contained lemon slices, while in the centre of the table a large kerosene lamp cast a mellow glow upon the assembled guests.

At one end of the table sat the host—a minor functionary—while at the other extremity the hostess presided over a boiling samovar. A samovar is a large, graceful brass or silver boiler (with a removable lid) through the entire height of which a vertical, cylindrical pipe presents a heating surface to the surrounding water. This pipe resolves into four legs and a sort of tiny grate at the bottom, while the top is crowned by a removable metal ring and regulator, upon which a small teapot is placed to brew in the heated air-current.

During the preliminary operations in the kitchen the boiler was filled with water and lighted chips and charcoal placed in the miniature furnace. The samovar was then taken away and a metal pipe placed on top to draw the flame. When the charcoal is glowing steadily, there are no further fumes, the water is boiling, and the source of forty-odd "cups of good cheer" was borne into the room and placed at the right hand of the hostess upon a silver tray.

The hostess made China tea in a small pot and placed it on top of the samovar. Before each guest stood a glass in its silver container, with handle, and also a tiny glass dish for jam and another for sugar. For the sugar is never placed in the tea; about the table there were sugar-basins with large lumps, sugar-tongs and silver "nippers." By means of these "nippers" the guest broke each lump into several small ones, and placed one of these in his mouth prior to each mouthful of tea.

The glasses were filled from the teapot—say, one-quarter of their capacity—and the rest made up with boiling water from the samovar. Then they were passed round, and the guests helped themselves to either a slice of lemon or some jam, or both. It was quite usual to put a spoonful of jam in the tea in place of lemon.

The quantity of tea consumed during one of these typical Russian parties is surprising. Ten or twelve glasses apiece for the men was a matter of course. An animated conversation was kept up, and the essential characteristic of the entire proceedings was that the guests had come, in fact, to drink tea. It was quite in order to rise from the table and remove to another part of the room in small groups, and the delightful spirit of informal social intercourse at one of these parties defied description.

When the guests bowed over the hand of their hostess a tinkle of bells in the winter's night announced the readiness of their speedy sledges. The hoofs of impatient nervous horses scattered particles of frozen snow hither and thither as they flew homewards.

Satire should, like a polished razor keen,
Wound with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen.

The Machine is the Thing



Compare the new low prices, size for size, with all other makes. Then investigate the superior design of our machine. Made in Canada having more advanced and exclusive features than any other machine.

Public endorsement of Universal Cooler is growing larger every day because it offers more value for the money than any other type of Electric Refrigeration. You cannot afford to be misled by judging your purchase only by the appearance of the box. "The Machine is the thing," and it should outlast the best box built. Universal Cooler is easy to own. It gives constant, unfailing, dependable service day after day as the years go by. A low down payment and terms to suit your convenience can be arranged.

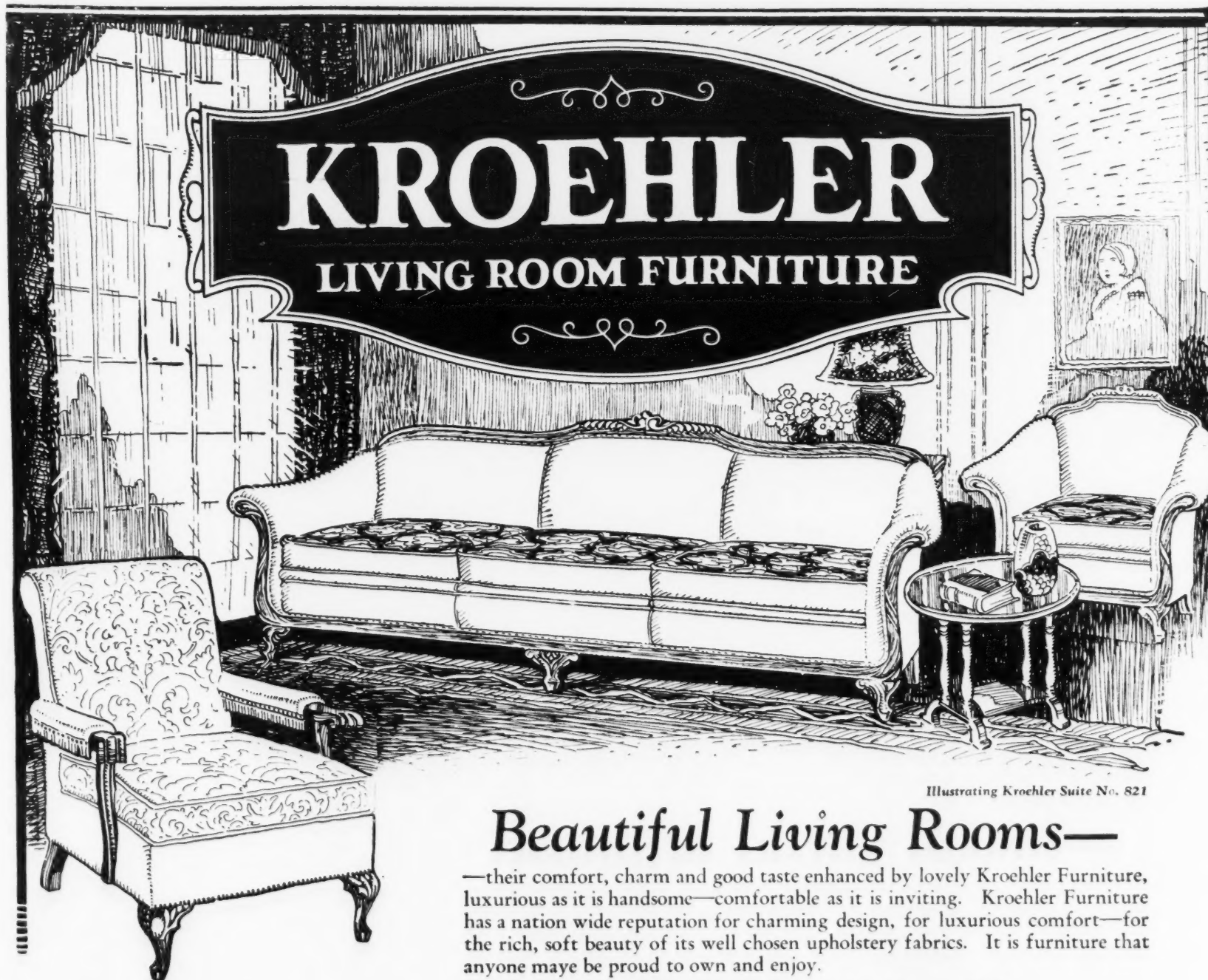
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—their comfort, charm and good taste enhanced by lovely Kroehler Furniture, luxurious as it is handsome—comfortable as it is inviting. Kroehler Furniture has a nation wide reputation for charming design, for luxurious comfort—for the rich, soft beauty of its well chosen upholstery fabrics. It is furniture that anyone may be proud to own and enjoy.

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—because Kroehler leadership in Living-Room Furniture is a leadership that comes from intensive specializing. The Kroehler Manufacturing Co. is the world's largest manufacturer of furniture, and it specializes on one type of furniture—namely living-room pieces. This enormous production means that Kroehler provides the utmost in quality at the lowest cost to you.

See Kroehler Chesterfield Suites and individual chairs at your furniture dealer's. He can show you a variety of popular designs. You may choose coverings of silk damask, tapestry, mohair, Chase Velmo, Baker velours, jacquard velours, linen frieze and moquette, leather or Chase leatherweave. Do not accept a substitute. Demand to see the Kroehler name plate.

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Factories also at—Kankakee, Ill., Bradley, Ill., Naperville, Ill., Binghamton, N.Y., Dallas, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal.

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They certainly know how to make good soups

Prepare hot, brown and thick and rich with savory meat pieces, tempting with little green peas and tender diced carrot, fragrant with pot herbs and smooth as cream with Cox's Gelatine—that's a soup, as the French make it, that is the despair of most good cooks. And the little culinary trick that makes French soups so delightfully different, so satisfying, is the gelatine.

Making soups, bouillons and consommés so mysteriously perfect is but one of the many uses of Cox's Gelatine. This delightful cooking aid can be used to advantage in almost every item on the daily menu—gravies, salads, custards, creams, candies, and, of course, jellies. That's because Cox's Gelatine is unflavored and unsweetened, dissolves quickly and blends perfectly with all sorts of good things.

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Asthma, Bronchitis,
Coughs, Spasmodic Croup
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The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croup, the little lamp vaporizes the remedy while the patient sleeps.

Vapo-Cresolene
"Used while you sleep"

Sold by Druggists
Send for descriptive booklet to
THE VAPOR-CRESCOLINE CO.
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Mrs. Emanuel B. Devlin, of Ottawa, who has lately been in Cannes, entertained at a tea at the Ambassador's Casino, recently, when a number of Canadians who were in the South of France were among her guests. They included, Mrs. Frank McKenna and Lady Price, of Quebec; Miss Cartier and the Misses Oulmet, of Montreal; Mrs. Globensky, of Terrebonne; and Mrs. G. Murphy and Mrs. Blackburn, of Ottawa.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Garneau, who have lived for the past two years in Paris, where Dr. Garneau has been doing post-graduate work, sailed last week for Canada. On their arrival in

has been arranged to take place on Tuesday morning, April 24, at a quarter to nine o'clock, in the Sacred Heart Chapel of the Notre Dame Church, Montreal.

Judge and Mrs. Idington, of Ottawa, and the Misses Idington, of Ottawa, have been recently in Montreal, guests at the Mount Royal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lloyd, Mountain Street, Montreal, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances Talbot, to Mr. Jack C. Nelles, son of the late Mr. J. Widmer Nelles and of Mrs. Nelles, of Montreal. The marriage will take place in June.



MISS CONSTANCE GRAM

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gram, of Carleton Place, Ontario. Miss Gram was winner of Ottawa City and District Ladies' Golf Championship, 1926.

Quebec, Dr. and Mrs. Garneau will be the guests of Dr. Garneau's parents, Sir George and Lady Garneau, for some time.

Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who recently arrived in New York from England, is spending three weeks in Montreal, where she is a guest at the Ritz-Carlton.

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, recently entertained at luncheon for Sir Harry Lauder and Lady Lauder.

Mr. H. W. Beaudet and the Hon. Mrs. Beaudet, and their family, have been in Atlantic City, guests at the Traymore. They spent the Easter holidays there.

Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, of Montreal, has been sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Charles Grant Henshaw, who recently returned to Canada in the S.S. *Montaigne*, was the guest in Montreal of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor before leaving for British Columbia.

Lady Borden, of Ottawa, recently entertained at a delightful luncheon.

The marriage of Miss Henriette de Chamasse de Lantac, daughter of the Viscount and the Viscountess de Chamasse de Lantac, to Major Eugene Nantel, son of the late Mr. Pacific Nantel and of Mrs. Alexandre Orsini,

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson, of Montreal, were in Quebec for the Easter season, and were guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, who have been in California since January, arrived in Montreal on Saturday of last week.

Miss Christine McLean and Miss Nettie Heron, of Ottawa, spent the Easter season in Washington.

Mrs. Charles M. Robertson, of Montreal, has been spending the Easter season at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, after a visit of a couple of weeks in New York.

Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, arrived recently in New York from Nassau, B.W.I., where she spent the winter, and was with her daughter, Mrs. Frederic Watriss, during the Easter season.

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Ottawa, has been in Montreal, guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Pangman.

The Hon. Narcisse Perreault, who recently returned from abroad, was in Montreal on Saturday of last week from Quebec and motored to Lake Placid with his son, Mr. Horace Perreault, where they spent Easter.

Miss Frieda Winkham, of Wood Ave., is again in Montreal after several weeks spent in Bermuda.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Owen and Mrs. Owen are returning to Montreal about May 20, after some time spent in Europe.

Miss Gertrude Clergue, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks in New York.

Mr. J. M. Wilson, of Montreal, and Miss Marcelle Wilson are returning to Canada in about six weeks. They are at present in Scotland, guests of Mrs. Rupert Dawson.

Miss Maybelle Forrest, of St. Hilda's, Toronto, and Miss Gwenneth Matheson, of Ottawa, were in Port Hope for the Eastertide and guests of Dr. and Mrs. Forest.

Mrs. C. E. Neill, of Montreal, is in New York for a few weeks after wintering at Nassau, B.W.I.

Lady Hayes, widow of Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart., of Drummond, Ireland, and Mrs. Lucy Wilkinson, of London, England, who are spending a month in Canada en route to Australia, are guests at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.

Miss Hope Cushing, of Montreal, was an Easter visitor in Kingston, guest of her cousins, the Misses Ross.

Mrs. A. C. Bedford-Jones recently returned to Montreal from Brockville.

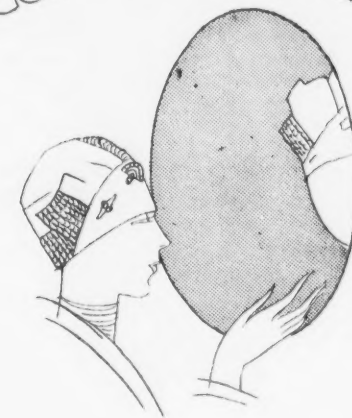
Mrs. S. C. Bunting, 319 Peel Street, Montreal, entertained at a not-out dance on Monday evening of this week for her son, Mr. Sidney Bunting, and her daughter, Miss Patricia Bunting.

WONDERFUL AUTOMOBILE ROADS

The most wonderful automobile road in America, the Banff-Windermere Highway, 104 miles in length, is in danger of losing its well earned laurels by the opening of another, and if possible, more wonderful road, the Great Divide Highway, between Field and Lake Louise, which was completed last summer. But Prof. Laird's tour "Across Canada and Back," which leaves Toronto by Canadian Pacific Railway July 25th, 1927, for a 21 day trip, includes both these drives in its itinerary, and they are only a small part of the wonders to be seen. There is Banff, the beautiful; Lake Louise, the Pearl of the Rockies; Emerald Lake, second only to Lake Louise in beauty, the Yoho Valley, one of the most marvelous valleys in the world, with Takakkaw Falls over 1200 feet in height pouring into it, and all the magnificence and grandeur of 600 miles of Rocky Mountain scenery. Vancouver and Victoria, those marvellous Pacific Coast Cities, as well as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are only a few of the places to be visited and three great bodies of water are also on the route, the Great Lakes, the Kootenay Lakes and the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver and Victoria.

Write for illustrated booklet of this marvellous trip to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, or to Prof. Sinclair Laird, Macdonald College P.O., Que.

Made to Your Order



Hats to Match Your Frocks

In Shape and Size to Suit You

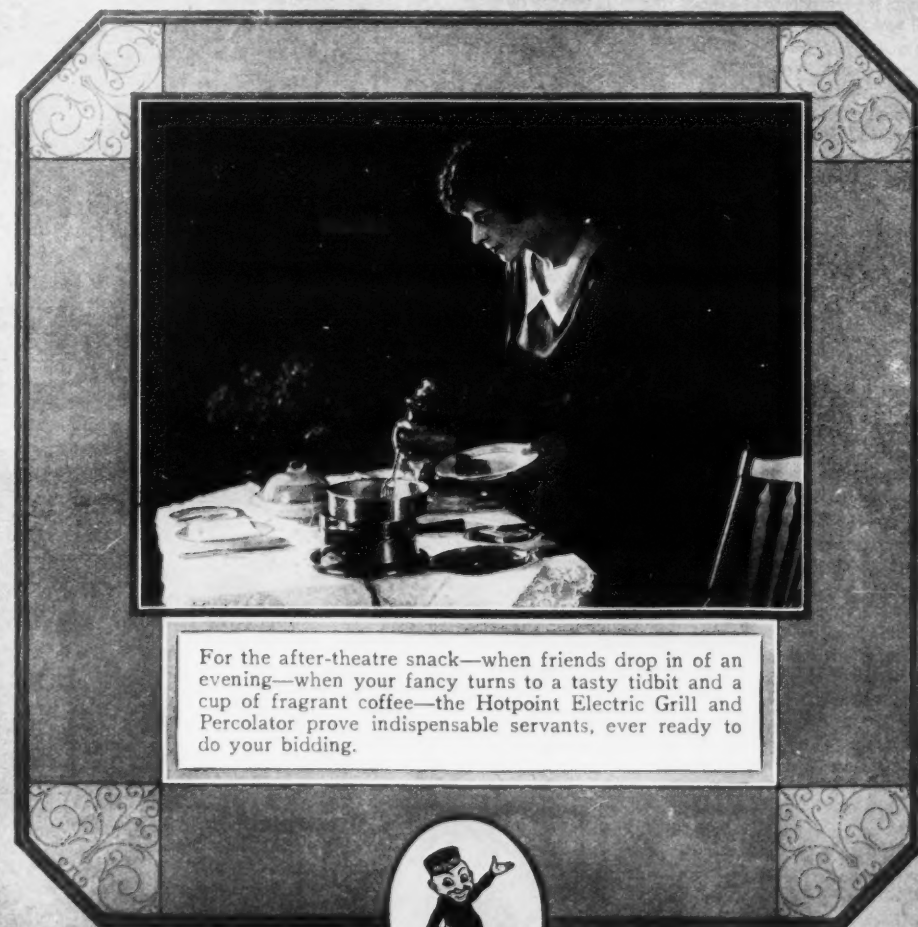
FRENCH ROOM, MILLINERY DEPT.

SELECT the hat you like — from fashion sketch, photograph or model — and the French Room will make it for you in your own head size and the precise color you want. In felt, straw or silk. If you can't find a hat to match your suit or ensemble, take advantage of this Special Order Service of our Millinery Department. Scores of well-dressed women could tell you how satisfactory they have found it this Spring. Some of the smartest headgear that has gone out of the department has been produced in this way.

Prices, \$12.00 to \$18.00.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 23, 1927

An Analysis of Hollinger

Ore Reserves Estimated at \$66,000,000 on Eighty Veins — Big Tonnage Policy May Eventually Reduce Costs to \$3 a Ton — Seven Thousand Tons Daily to be Milled by End of Summer—Would Give Earnings of 8 Per Cent. on Shares Valued at \$24 — Company's Recent Activity in Kamiskotia and Elsewhere Adds to Prospects for Increased Life

By J. A. McRae.

IN THE light of official data now available regarding Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, it is possible to submit an analysis which may be accepted as an approximate guide for shareholders.

Of greatest significance is the manner in which the company is guarding its resources against premature depletion. This has been carried to such a point that the impression has gone abroad that the mine is low grade. The truth is that Hollinger has as much and perhaps more high-grade ore than any other gold mine in Canada. This high-grade is being drawn upon with utmost discretion, however, so as to be available for "sweetening" lower grade deposits. In this way, the total resources of commercial ore are greatly augmented—the outstanding fact which has won for Hollinger a place among the world's greatest gold mines.

Hollinger has carried on development on approximately 80 veins. In many of these, the ore is high-grade. In one vein alone, there is close to \$5,500,000 "blocked out" in which the average gold content is approximately \$20 to the ton. In another vein there is close to \$5,500,000 in a vein which carries an average of \$14.32 per ton. There are 28 veins in which the average gold content is \$13.16 per ton for a total reserve of \$23,235,000. There are an additional 27 veins in which the average gold content is \$9.08 per ton for a total of \$27,607,000.

It is important to keep in mind that at the end of 1926 the ore reserves were estimated at \$66,000,000, made up of an average of \$8.49 per ton, of which \$52,163,745 was made up of ore carrying an average of \$10.45 per ton.

Despite this large amount of rich ore it is interesting to note that the mill was operated throughout 1926 on ore containing an average of \$7.99 per ton, for a recovery of \$7.64 from each ton treated. The facts which show the grade of ore developed in the mine, and the records which show the grade treated are in themselves a good illustration of the manner in which the management of Hollinger is protecting the future of the enterprise.

This big tonnage policy has made it possible to establish very low operating costs. Ore containing an average of \$7.99 per ton yielded output of \$7.64 per ton at a cost of \$3.94 per ton. This left a net profit of \$3.70 per ton.

The question now arises as to what further lengths the management may go in the matter of guarding resources. It is considered possible that an even greater amount of low grade may be converted into payable ore by bringing down the general average in the mine. As to this, it is significant to note a steady reduction in operating costs—a factor which would permit the greater tonnage program and still leave the margin of \$3.70 per ton net profit. For instance, I am officially informed that costs will eventually be reduced to \$3 per ton, possibly attain a record of \$2.75 per ton. At any rate, it seems reasonable to accept \$3 as a basis on which to estimate the future.

This being the case, the ore could be brought down to an average of less than \$7 per ton and still leave the \$3.70 margin of net profit. It is for this reason that I am calculating Hollinger's future on a straight estimate of a given number of tons per day, and an average net profit of \$3.70 per ton.

Last year the mill treated an average of 5,295 tons daily. The plant is now at a rate of around 6,000 tons. Official statements were made some time ago that 8,000 tons daily would be the ultimate goal, and it appears entirely safe to expect a rate of 7,000 tons daily to be established late in the coming summer.

BASING calculations on an average profit of \$3.70 per ton, the plant at 7,000 tons daily capacity would handle 2,555,000 tons for a net profit of \$9,453,500 a year. This would be equal to 38.43 per cent. on the company's issued capital of \$24,600,000, or 8 per cent. earned annually on shares valued at around \$24 each.

On the same basis of calculation, but with the mill up to 8,000 tons daily, the net profits would reach \$10,804,000 annually,—amounting to 44.24 per cent. annually on the issued capital, or the equivalent to 8 per cent. on shares selling at \$27.50 each.

Although expenditure on plant is closely approaching \$10,000,000, yet the liberal writing off annually has brought this down to where it is booked at only \$283,603. The current year will probably see the expenditure on plant completely written off. This will leave only the upkeep, enlargement or replacements to be provided for annually.

In accepting the estimate of \$3.70 per ton net profit as available for dividends or surplus, I have done so without making allowance for upkeep and replacement of plant out of profits from production. However, the income of the company from interest on surplus and other sources is adequate to meet this requirement. For instance, in 1926 the "interest on investments and other income" amounted to \$876,164.

It will be observed that these calculations are not based upon expectations. Instead, the \$3.70 per ton profit last year is the foundation of it all. Moreover, that foundation was established at a time when lower than average grade of ore in the mine was being treated. If any surprise occurs, it might reasonably be in the form of higher profits than \$3.70 per ton.

The centre of operations on Hollinger continues to be between surface and 1,550 feet in depth. So far, there

is a mere 20,000 tons of ore broken below the 1,550 ft. level. This means that although the shaft is now down 3,200 feet, yet over half that distance is still virgin.

Another factor of extremely great significance, is that ore estimates deal largely with the upper levels. I am officially informed that where the work in these upper levels renders it possible to get an idea of total ore, the indications are that a total yield of around \$17,000,000 will be secured from each 100 feet in depth. With this situation holding good for more than one-quarter of a mile in depth as so far extensively developed, it is believed that no alarm need be felt with respect to the amount which the next quarter mile will disclose. This situation is even more reassuring now that the shaft has reached a depth of 3,200 feet without encountering any unfavorable geological condition.

There is a further factor of major importance in re-

gard to the future of Hollinger. It is noted that during the past few months the company has become very active in securing properties on which other mines may be established. This is particularly true in regard to the Kamiskotia Lake area, and certain parts of the Red Lake mining division.

With such a gigantic mine as the Hollinger already established, with management which marks as high a standard as the mining industry has ever known, and with an aggressive policy in the great new sections now the scene of search for still other great mines, it is not difficult to look upon Hollinger Consolidated as a leading pillar in Canadian industry, and an enterprise which will rank high for a great many years to come.

The greatness of the horizon of possibilities opened by an aggressive policy in the newer fields is difficult to over-estimate.



This photograph was taken in 1924 and shows Lt.-Colonel Cecil E. Morgan, author of the article printed on this page, on "Your Diamond—Where does it come from?" and some of his black boys hard at work in the search for diamonds. The picture and the article are of present interest because of the stamped in South Africa to the reported new fields at Grassfontein. The river digger will still work under somewhat similar conditions. Lt.-Col. Morgan now lives at Brantford, Ont.

Your Diamond Where Did It Come From?

By Cecil E. Morgan

IT WAS believed by geologists up to about thirty years ago, that the diamondiferous production of South Africa was confined to that portion of Barkly West in British territory, and the borderland of the Orange Free State, as it then was, which may be described as Kimberley, and the Kimberley River Diggings. Speaking from memory, it must be about thirty years since the "Premier" in the Transvaal, and the German South West discoveries began to attract notice.

As the Vaal River Diggings became crowded the search for those small water worn copper and iron pyritic stones, known as Bantams, which are to the Diamond Digger what the color tail in his pan is to the Gold Prospector, extended, with the result that discoveries have been made in locations entirely unexpected, and many more will be made. So obsessed were we, in those days, by the idea that Kimberley and Kimberley only, was diamondiferous, that we would not believe our own eyes. I personally having twice, in places a thousand miles apart, remarked to a companion—"Those are Bantams if I ever saw any", but we passed on. One place was Taungs, in Griqualand West, where they have since been found. It was during a patrol from Vryburg in the Boer War and I never thought of it again. The other place away in Rhodesia has, so far, not been spotted, and probably won't be for years to come. Gold, and the mining of it, is so much more universally distributed, and is in so many more hands, that even maiden ladies and parsons familiarized by prospectuses which are showered upon them, discourse in the jargon of the cult of placers, deep levels, quartz, porphyry, Cyanide, slimes, crushers and the like.

Diamonds, on the other hand, are won by the recognised deep level mines, which are closed corporations, and by the individual digger, working with a few boys whose production, when his boys have quit stealing from him, is negligible from the market point of view. It is with this latter class, as I knew them, I shall deal, the recent Grassfontein rush having aroused some interest in the diamond production question.

Ask the man next to you at your club luncheon table for the history of the production of a diamond ring. The gold setting will be easy to him, but it is unlikely that he can say even what the diamond looked like before it left the cutter's hands.

PERHAPS a million years ago, more likely twenty million, in the Earth's molten babyhood, rocks such as those which lie around near the Vaal River, flowed molten, perhaps, in the present river-bed and the heat was too great for any body of water to exist except as steam making constant futile attempts at condensation.

Ever and anon, we may imagine, geysers of molten rock spouted aloft scattering broadcast the diamonds which were to lie unvalued through the ages waiting for the coming of the little Dutch child to pick up the first in 1867 and put it in her pickle bottle with the agates, garnets, crystals and other pretty stones she collected. The finding of the 80 carat Star of South Africa two years later finally established the status of the fields and from thence on men from all parts of the world scraped and washed the shallow gravels of the Vaal valley.

The existence of the dead volcanoes, or fissures, later to become the "Pipes" of the deep levels were not suspected and chaos reigned as men scraped their gravel patches

and moved on leaving behind them endless hillocks of washed gravel.

Then came the accidental discovery of the hard ditritic blue ground by one who had blasted it to sink a well. It decomposed, after three months exposure to the air, and where had lain chunks of hard rock was found disintegrated blue clay containing diamonds.

The secret, so long kept by dame nature, was out; it was the birthday of the South African Diamond Mines Combine, and surface gravel scraping was relegated to the adventurer of small means.

CEMENTED by the genius of Cecil John Rhodes came the great De Beers and Wesselsort mines, named after the farms on which they stand, the greatest Diamond combine in the world. Protected by the stringent I.D.B. (Illicit Diamond Buying) laws, capitalized with millions sterling, controlling their boys in compounds, from which they can neither escape, until their term has expired, or convey stones to confederates outside, other and lesser combines must dance to their tune or risk a flooded market, and the transference of diamond jewellery from the necks of Society to Sonnettes and the windows of Tiffanys to Woolworths. It is not, however, with the combines and deep levels that we are dealing, but with the River Digger as he sorts his gravel on a table of three boards and two trestles in the scorching African sun. Our claim is at Windsorton on the Vaal River, some twelve miles from Kimberley. As we near it we meet the water man who presents a twisted wire on which is strung twenty galvanized washers with C. E. M. stamped on each. Each washer represents a barrel of water for the claim at a shilling a barrel. I take the washers and hand him a sovereign for my week's water.

All around us are holes and hillocks of washed gravel, my rotary diamond washing machine standing on one of these. I employ twenty boys who receive ten shillings a week wages, three large cups of corn meal a day, salt, and a pound of meat on Saturdays.

Two boys are swinging a double decked sieve about eight feet long, standing upon four stoutly braced legs. As it swings on its greased iron straps it emits a musical swish—swish, and a heap of gravel, which we hope contains the diamond which is to pay our wages on Saturday grows higher.

Two more boys with galvanized bucket, carry this gravel to the rotary machine which is in turn worked by two others who labor at its handles. A Rotary machine in those days cost anything from fifty to a hundred pounds. We made this one ourselves for about twenty-five. A circular pan, six foot in diameter, its bottom of pine plank covered with sheet iron, has a hole cut in its centre a foot in diameter. Its circular outer rim is of two foot sheet iron and the hole in its centre is also surrounded by an eighteen inch sheet iron rim. A vertical shaft socketed in the centre of this hole is connected by a bevel gear with six horizontal arms which are rotated by boy power at the handles. Each arm is fitted with chisel teeth, set to within an eighth of an inch from the floor and at such an angle as to push the stones lying at the bottom of the pan outwards towards the rim. The teeth are set spirally on the arms to follow each other in clearance so the entire floor is swept with an outward clearing movement at each revolution of the arms.

The pan is filled with sloppy mud, or puddle, of such a specific gravity as practically to float dross and rubbish, which is swished over the side of the hole in the centre and falls to the tailing heap below. The heavier handons fall to the bottom with the diamond, if there is one, and are pushed to the rim by the circular movement of the teeth. The diamond, being heaviest of all, finds its way to the rim and is carried round by the outside tooth until it reaches three, inch auger holes bored in

the bottom at the edge, under which is an iron slide. These holes, bored like an ace of clubs, or a pawnbroker's sign, catch the diamond which later falls into a tub beneath when the head boy pulls the slide. He then half fills his sieve and washes the gravel in a tub of muddy water (for water is valuable). The action is not that of a gold pan, but rather of the shimmy. With stiff arms he pushes and raises his sieve in the water, the gravel responding by gravitation until the diamond falls to the centre, the copper pyritic handons round it, the iron next, and other minerals according to their S. G. After changing three or four times to cleaner tubs he dexterously turns the sieve upside down upon the wet sacks on your sorting table. Then, if there is a diamond, it is lying on top of the glistening wet gravel circle, right in the centre waiting to be picked up and thrown into the rubber bottle of Fluoric acid you keep for that purpose to clean it of any adherent impurities.

DIAMONDS by no means adhere to the stereotyped octohedron form. There are makels, cleavage, many colors, Cape and Blue whites, perfect stones, flawed stones and incompletely carbonized bortz, which we used to sell for diamond drilling at sixty cents a carat. It is a gamble much like Monte Carlo. You sort hour after hour, day after day, week after week, nothing. A glitter in the wrong place in the sieve, it may be; you dig it out with the point of your triangular zinc sorter. Bah! a piece of cracked crystal! You flick it on the ground.

Friday afternoon and nothing all the week; tomorrow Saturday with wages, the waterman, the store and blacksmith for repairs and pick sharpening to meet. The sun is hot, your head aches, you have a touch of malaria and a temperature. Half asleep you see Henrick, your head boy watching you, as his arms deep in the muddy water he juggles his shoulders. Evidently he thinks you are asleep and you notice his arms twist suddenly from right to left, which you know has the effect of swirling the gravel into a little crater in the sieve leaving the diamond exposed. Henrick plunges his arms and the sieve deeper and fumbles a moment—his right hand comes from the water like lightning to his mouth.

He washes in the next water and the next, finally dumping on the table looking at the glistening stones disappointedly. "Fraid we have another blank week, Baas; too bad, Baas," he says.

You grab him by the throat, kick his feet from under him and chuck until, with a gurgling cough, out from his rapidly blackening lips falls a silvery meteor. You drop him and pick it up.

A fifteen carat blue white—Fifty pounds a carat. You pay your wages and boot Henrick off to rob someone else.

Things may be different now. Then the law only allowed the mines to have compounds and the digger stood to be robbed as a lamb led to slaughter. It is impossible to watch all your boys all the time. Some of your boys, some of the time, or any of your boys any of the time, if they mean to have you, they will, unless you have a lucky accident like that.

On Sunday we go shooting, which is very wrong of us, but church is a long way off. If diamonds are scarce game is not.

Canada's Water Power Possibilities

	Available, 24-hour power at 80% efficiency	At Ordinary 6-month flow	Turbine installation
	hp.	hp.	hp.
British Columbia	1,321,142	5,103,469	460,562
Alberta	475,281	1,137,505	34,107
Saskatchewan	513,481	1,087,756	25
Manitoba	3,270,431	5,769,414	227,125
Ontario	4,550,300	6,808,190	1,790,588
Quebec	6,915,244	11,840,022	1,915,442
New Brunswick	50,466	129,807	47,231
Nova Scotia	20,751	128,264	63,702
Prince Edward Island	3,000	8,270	2,274
Yukon & Northwest Territories	125,220	275,250	13,199
Canada	18,250,416	32,075,908	1,536,266

The figures listed in Columns 2 and 3 in the above table represent 24-hr. power and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existing drop or the head possible of concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Many rapids and falls of greater or lesser power capacity are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast which are not as yet recorded, and which will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true in the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at such points as definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The figures in Column 4 represent the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion. These figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures in columns 2 and 3 for the purpose of deducting therefrom the percentage of the available water power resources developed to date. The actual water wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30% greater than corresponding maximum.

(Continued on Page 24)



Twenty-ninth Lesson. (Taken from the Maxims of Napoleon on how to make way against orators and oratory). "The great orators who rule the assemblies by the brilliancy of their eloquence are in general men of the most mediocre political talents; they should not be opposed in their own way; for they have always more noisy words at command than you. Their eloquence should be opposed by a serious and logical argument; their strength lies in vagueness; they should be brought back to the reality of facts; practical arguments destroy them. In the council, there were men possessed of much more eloquence than I was; I always defeated them by this simple argument—two and two make four." (Menthonol, Vol. III, p. 187).

"Events ought not to govern policy, but policy events." (Hazlitt, Vol. II, p. 134).

"Dissimulation is always a mark of weakness." (Caulaincourt, Vol. I, p. 26).

"Mankind are in the end always governed by superiority of intellectual qualities." (Ahlott, p. 79).

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THE VALUE OF APPRAISALS

S. P., Ottawa, Ont.: Without seeing the itemized basis of the appraisal made of any property it is difficult for the buyer of real estate mortgage bonds to know how far an appraisal given is trustworthy. It is reassuring to hear that the total issue of First Mortgage bonds on a property is only forty, fifty, sixty or seventy per cent, whatever it may be, of the appraised value. But ask first, how the appraised value is made up. All will agree that it should include the value of the land and of the physical improvements on it or to be erected. But there will be wide differences of opinion among appraisers and those who secure their services, as to what extent intangible items should be included in the appraisal. Such items as value of prospective earning power, leasehold value, architect's fees, builder's profit, interest during construction, cost of financing should no doubt have some place but they figure very extravagantly in some appraisals and moderately in others.

In the report of the Real Estate Securities Committee of the American Investment Bankers Association convention at Quebec last year, recommendations with regard to valuations in connection with loans on city property gave the preference to independent appraisers "although the practice has been largely appraisals by the Company making the loan." This report also insisted on the necessity of a proper stake on the part of the mortgagors in the enterprise. The elements of value were thus set out:

"In cases of improved property, well-established earning power plus reasonable bona fide sale value should govern. If improved, now or under construction, value of building should be at cost or sound replacement value, whichever is lowest, including only reasonable normal percentages to cover contractor's profit, architect's fees, interest during construction, etc."

As to the percentage of the loan to the valuation the majority of the Committee believed that "fifty per cent, of existing costs should be the standard with 66 2/3 per cent, as a maximum," the latter for property in favorably located sections whereas fifty per cent, might be too heavy if location was not good.

With reference to the guarantees given by some issuing houses on First Mortgage bonds the Committee admits that "a large added measure of security may be obtained for the bondholder if the issuing house pursues the same conservative methods used by the old time orthodox mortgage companies," but adds: "If guarantees are used as a camouflage for overloans or careless methods no such guarantees will ultimately protect an intrinsically poor investment."

When the guarantee is given by a Surety Company it is recommended that "the surety company guarantee should be legal, binding and irrevocable and copies of the complete legal opinion of responsible attorneys should be available to the investors." If these precautions are taken additional security is given and the bondholders can feel that an independent corporation "not interested in either the borrower or the lender is continually making absolutely certain that the above safeguards are being adhered to."

TIPSTER SHEETS AND SERVICES

A. L., Chatham, Ont.: In last week's issue we referred to the FINANCIAL ADVISER of Montreal. In the issue before that we dealt with the J. R. SMITH INVESTMENT SERVICE, LTD., of Newark, N.J. There is now a perfect epidemic of new financial services being offered by mail to whomsoever will subscribe at anywhere from \$20 to \$40, with a trial service for a month at \$1. Another reported by the Boston Better Business Bureau recently is DEMPSEY & COMPANY, 20 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., who publish a tipster sheet called "THE PENDULUM." They were pushing Peavine Consolidated Mining Company stock, saying it had immediate possibilities of reaching \$2 a share. The stock quotations on the Boston Curb Exchange really ran as follows: 1925, high \$1.00, low 25 cents; 1926, \$1 1/8 high, 10 cents low; 1927, bid on January 8th, 1927, 10 cents a share.

Other tipster sheets which Canadians would do well to treat with caution are those so often mentioned in these columns, such as THE WALL STREET ICONOCLAST, George Graham's Rice's pet tiger, and the FINANCIAL-ISTIC DEBATER, and others, copying Rice's success, such as the WALL STREET OBSERVER, MARKET WISDOM, the first being published at 18 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and the second by Gilbert, Palmer & Company of Boston. Nathaniel Gilbert is really Nat Goldberg, who left New York State in fear of the Martin Fraud Act under which proceedings were started against the WALL STREET CHRONICLE, which he had been running. Market Wisdom was also offered to the public at \$40 a year or \$1 for a trial subscription of one month. Needless to say all of these publications and we may add the name of WEEKLY FINANCIAL DIGEST—should not be taken with the object of making a fortune for the subscriber. Their intention is quite different. These remarks apply also to the "JAMAICA PLAIN JOURNAL" and "THE MARKET FORECASTER."

ESTEVAN BRIQUETTING WORKS, LTD.

C. L., Regina, Sask.—Your opinion that the \$500 you have put into the Estevan Briquetting Works, Limited, is probably a total loss, is likely the right one. This man Zwarg was in Toronto a few years ago with a man called Sir George Filmer. They formed a company which was going to solve Ontario's coal problem by bringing Alberta coal from a mine which they had in Alberta. Investigation of that mine showed it very unlikely to be able to live up to the claims made for it by Mr. Zwarg and Sir George Filmer. We criticized it at the time, and the organization broke up, Sir George staying in Toronto and Zwarg going West to resume his activities there.

It may interest you to know that a British Columbia Company was active in 1926 in using what they called the Sheehan-Gillen process and proposed to erect a plant to briquette Vancouver Island Slack. After an apparently unsuccessful effort to raise money the principals dropped out of sight. One of the features of their process, which is also referred to in the Estevan prospectus, was the vulcanizing of the coal, whatever that may be. I have been informed that Mr. Zwarg was one of the principals in the British Columbia company, but I have not got definite information as to that. A little later Zwarg and

a partner turned up at Edmonton and endeavored to interest the owner of a stripping pit on the National Railways west of Edmonton, in this briquetting process. Next, Mr. Zwarg moved on to Estevan. I have had the following opinion expressed with regard to it by a well-known Western Coal Operator:

His Estevan prospectus is rather a bare-faced proposition. The briquetting press he illustrates is a unit such as would be used in a laboratory, and might produce a ton or two an hour. If he can produce coal at Estevan for \$1.50 for use in his briquette plant, so I presume can other miners there, so that he would be competing at \$7.50 against ordinary coal at not more than probably \$2.00. Admittedly Sonris or Estevan coal is low grade, but briquetting does not fundamentally change the character of a coal, it simply binds it in a convenient form and size for domestic use. Also Drumheller best lump coal, which is in general use throughout the Prairie Provinces, sells for \$4.25 at the mine.

"The prospectus also refers to the company having the patent right for the manufacture of briquettes in Saskatchewan. It carefully refrains from saying the exclusive right. Such a patent right is, of course, open to anyone who applies for a company charter, and asks among other objects, the right to manufacture briquettes. There is nothing exclusive about it. What can be exclusive is the right to manufacture by a certain process. Zwarg's rights would not prevent anyone also from manufacturing by some other and perhaps better method. The use of an asphalt binder, coupled with carbonizing after briquetting to make the briquette practically smokeless, is a very common method, and there is no patent on it, let alone an exclusive one."

MAKING HOSIERY IN SPARE TIME

Editor Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information about the Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Ltd. Not having very good health, I thought I could earn a living this way, but their testimonials look too rosy to me. I was advised to write you. Some that have bought this Knitter say they will not take your work, finding all kinds of faults with it, their main object being to sell their machines.

—A. T. C., Canning, Ont.

So far as we can ascertain, experience is mixed of those who buy Auto Knitters offered by the AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 1870 Davenport Road, Toronto 9, Ontario. A person backs his own skill to be able to make such use of the Auto Knitter that it will be worth the \$72.50 which he pays in cash for it. The order form which you sign speaks in the first paragraph of the Ten Year Wage Contract and the Ten Year Guarantee, but the second paragraph reads as follows: "It is also understood that you guarantee to pay me \$1.50 per dozen pairs for all of the standard socks that I send to you during the next 10 years. And that you will replace free of charge the yarn that is used."

The word "Standard" looks to me as if it would be the stumbling block between the purchaser of the machine and the Company afterwards. What is a "Standard" sock? I suppose it would be the sample sock sent to you, but that point should be cleared up. The Company could hardly be expected to buy socks which it would not find to be marketable because of poor workmanship, or for any other reason. Some people, I understand, learn to run these machines very well and make good with them. Others not having the same manual dexterity, get discouraged and abandon the attempt early. Naturally the latter would be out of luck.

You might ask a Doctor whether a sedentary job like this would be good for your health.

THE "TAVERNER" COMPANIES

Editor Gold and Dross:

Will you please let me know the financial standing of the Company, represented by enclosed circular. Is the scheme a safe one? Will I be safe in sending \$100 to them?

—W. H., Toronto, Ont.

The standing of Quarterly Dividends, Limited, and National House Purchase, Limited, is not good. You would certainly not be safe in sending them such an amount. These companies are the promotions of a notorious company promoter called Taverner, in England. Suckers are evidently becoming scarce in his own land and he is letting his benevolent countenance shine on us. Canadians will be very well advised to keep out of this "world-wide thrift scheme." Taverner spent a term in gaol for some of his earlier promotions.

NEW WAY OF FINANCING DISTRIBUTING OIL CO.

E. L., Toronto, Ont.: You would need to have a lawyer inspect the bond given by Bloss P. Corey & Son, Distributing Company, Ltd., Petrolia, Ont., and the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada, to know just how far this would protect the \$200 which the former Company wants you to entrust to it for the purchase of an oil tank and pump for lubricating oils. The Service Contract would also be a good thing to have inspected. The Corey Company engages to instal an oil tank and pump for every such agreement signed, and to keep them adequately supplied with lubricating oils for five years. During this time it promises to pay 7 cents on every gallon of oil "pumped, sold, consumed or used during each month," averaging receipts from all pumps. Until the sample bond you sent me is filled in and signed one cannot be sure just what obligations the Fidelity Insurance Company would be assuming nor as to the term of such obligations. Corey & Son Distributing Company's financial ability to make good on their part of the contract is also a vital part of the matter, and information on this point should be included in the literature sent out. Two hundred dollars, I understand, is a very high price for a tank and pump for lubricating oils, and therefore I suppose part of every \$200 thus obtained can be considered working capital for the Company. It would represent a capitalization of the Company's services in filling and looking after the tanks.

ENRIGHT NOT YET IN RIGHT

W. W., Harrison, Ont.: The Enright property is equipped with a small mining plant. Some silver is in evidence, but this is a condition which has been characteristic of many other properties which have been worked without success in the Elk Lake District. Literature sent out by Canadian Enterprises, Ltd., is putting things pretty strong when it says: "There is no reason to believe other than that Enright will shortly be numbered among the rich producing silver mines of the greater Cobalt area." It is possible to show rich ore on Enright, but it is also possible to show very rich ore on many other properties in that district which have in the past wrecked the hopes of operators. The Enright appears to warrant exploration in an effort to learn whether it contains payable deposits, or not.

Security for Valuables



WHEN you keep in your home or your office important papers, negotiable securities, jewelry and other valuables, you run a daily risk of complete loss through fire or theft.

A Safety Deposit Box in this Bank affords you a place of absolute safety for your valuables. The moderate rental is a small price to pay for security.

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City of Quebec 5% Serial Gold Bonds

Dated February 1st, 1927. Due February 1st, 1934-57

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st February and August) payable at La Banque Canadienne Nationale, Quebec or Montreal, or by the agents of La Banque Canadienne Nationale at Toronto at the option of the holder.

Bonds may be registered as to principal

Denomination — \$1,000

PRICE: Rate to Yield 4.75%

Full particulars on request

Inquiries Invited.

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Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share has been declared on the New Common Stock for the quarter ending 30th April, 1927, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 2nd, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., 11th April, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 10th, 1927, to common stockholders of record at the close of business May 2nd, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice President & Treasurer.

Notice of Dividend
FAMOUS PLAYERS
Canadian Corporation Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per share for the quarter ending the 1st of May, 1927, has been declared upon the First Preference stock of the Company, payable the 1st day of June, 1927, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 30th day of April, 1927.

By order of the Board,
N. L. NATHANSON,
Managing Director.
Dated at Toronto this 14th day of April, 1927.

THE
ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Passenger & Freight Service
From HALIFAX, N. S.

To Bermuda	St. Lucia
St. Kitts	Barbados
Antigua	St. Vincent
Grenada	
Montserrat	Trinidad
Dominica	Demerara

S. S. Chaleur May 13
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

GOLD & DROSS

SAFETY GRIP TIRE COMPANY SHARES HAZARDOUS

M. C., Toronto, Ont.: I fail to see any attractiveness in shares of the Safety Grip Tire Company, Ltd., 1207 Northern Ontario Building, Toronto, Ont. The Company was incorporated on October 27, 1926 under Ontario laws with an authorized capital of \$250,000 divided into 5,000 preference shares of \$10 par value each and 40,000 common shares of \$5 par value; and from that day to this it has done nothing to justify its existence. It has had tires made for exhibition and stock-selling purposes, I understand, but nothing which would create a reasonable expectation on the part of a speculator that the Company would come through into successful production. It was first known as the Safety Grip Rubber and Tire Company, Ltd., but the words, "Rubber and" were dropped later. At first, sales talk of stock salesmen was of a special rubber tire patent which was owned by the Company. Later on the talk switched to a wonderful tube which they would manufacture and sell. As for the common stock it cannot be worth much when preference shares were, so far as I can ascertain, given away to Hubley & Company last year when the latter were trying to get rid of their obligations towards members of the defunct Belleville Gas and Fuel syndicate. At least it must have been given away to Hubley & Company because Hubley & Company gave it away and I have before me a copy of such a certificate given by Hubley & Company, and it is signed by Frederick T. Gilroy, President, and A. E. Hilder, Secretary.

The Travellers' Rubber Company is traveling in the same boat with the Safety Grip Tire Company. That is, it is trying to get into a highly competitive business on a shoe-string basis with money supplied by the public. Its competitors are large Companies amply supplied with capital and doing business which permits quantity production on a large scale.

CALLS DOMINION COMBING MILLS "A DEAD HORSE"

Editor Gold and Dross:

A friend of mine, a widowed lady living in has Nine Hundred Dollars invested in stock in the Dominion Combing Mills, and has written me, to quote her own letter: "It seems to be a dead horse and if there were no prospects in this investment, I would sell for what I could get."

I would like to have the benefit of your valued opinion in this instance, as to whether my friend should hold her stock, or would you advise disposing of it? Have you any idea of the prospects of the Company in question?

N. N. S., Toronto, Ont.

Your friend is quite correct in her summary of the present situation of Dominion Combing Mills. I would advise her to sell her stock for anything she can get. I notice that B. T. Riordan and Company, Limited, 512 C.P.R. Building, King and Yonge Streets, Toronto 2, Ontario, in their list of March 26th, 1927, quote it as follows: Dominion Combing Mills unit of one preferred and two common, we will sell \$33. There is no offering price. I believe that A. E. Rae is now divorced from the management of the company.

WESCAN COAL LIEUES, LTD., AND ALBERTA COAL

G. A. G., Toronto, Ont. WesCan Coal Lieres, Ltd., is a promotion intended to connect up undeveloped coal lands in Alberta with surplus money now in the hands of Ontario coal dealers. The idea of the promoters is simple—"We have mining leases from which, according to reports in our possession, we can obtain large quantities of good steam coal. It can be mined cheaply. Now we ask a certain number of coal dealers in Ontario to act as agents for us and to buy shares so that we will have the necessary money for development and completing ownership of the leases. It will be helping Alberta and Ontario simultaneously, and reducing the dependence of Central Canada on outside sources of fuel supply."

To us it is not so clear as it seems to be to the promoters that this steam coal can be brought to Ontario from Alberta at a freight rate which will permit profitable operation of the mine. There have been trial shipments at a \$7 rate, and Mr. W. G. Watson, promoter of this Company, says that that rate shows a profit to the railroad companies. This is on the basis of a calculation that fifty per cent. of the cars take return shipments. I am not certain whether this estimate includes the very real overhead costs which have to be included by the Railways, or how one can get a good idea of the proportion of return empties. There seems to be no inclination on the part of the railway companies to admit that this price shows anything but a loss. Mr. Watson declares that the \$7 freight rate is more per ton of coal than it would be for the same amount of wheat and that it would be more profitable than the carrying of cattle which need more attention, such as transshipment and feeding and watering en route. Mr. Watson's idea is that, with the Company formed and a number of coal dealers in Ontario committed to buying and distributing Alberta coal, it will be an easy matter to secure a definite \$7 rate for the slack freight season between crops from the Railways by getting Government pressure on them.

Personally, I do not feel that such a stock flotation should precede the settlement of so important a question bearing on the whole future success of the Company. The Dominion, Ontario and Alberta Governments are friendly towards any feasible plan for connecting Alberta's coal supplies with Ontario's needs; but the Ontario Government cannot well agree to any plan, if it values office, which would permanently increase the cost of coal to Ontario users. American sources of supply are much closer to Ontario than either Alberta or Nova Scotia, and in steam coal the Ontario market is important enough to the American coal operators that they would be likely to make full use of their advantages of proximity to reduce prices in competition against the Alberta coal. Whatever coal can economically be brought from the Maritime Provinces and Alberta should be brought, and any Government measures short of subsidies or compelling the railroads to carry coal for less than cost are advisable. But until that is settled a speculation in a newly formed Company has large elements of gamble in it.

Remember also that the Company starts with an obligation towards the owners of mine leases. It takes over from W. G. Watson and associates various western mining leases at a purchase price of one million dollars, of which \$900,000 is payable in stock of the company at par value and \$100,000 in cash, at the rate of \$5,000 per month. Out of the above share allotment, W. G. Watson



MR. W. H. DENNIS
Who has just been appointed a Director of the Nova Scotia Trust Company, is editor and proprietor of the Halifax Herald and The Evening Mail. Mr. Dennis was one of the most active leaders in the Maritime Rights campaign.

and associates are to transfer \$350,000 of shares to the directors of the company in trust, for organization, bonus and promotion requirements.

POTPOURRI

O. C. J., Perth, N.B. For moderate return at present and for chances of substantial appreciation in value in due time, the WRIGHT-HARGREAVES mine at Kirkland Lake and the MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE at Kirkland Lake appear to be among the more attractive at this time. Among the cheaper stocks, CASTLE-TRETHEWEY is an attractive speculation. CON, WEST DOME LAKE and TOUGH-OAKES have interesting possibilities but the shareholder assumes considerable risk.

M. S., Toronto, Ont. I have heard nothing during the past year regarding the BETTER OLE SYNDICATE. The property is situated near Sesikinka and is a prospect of uncertain value.

E. P. P., New York, N.Y. The officers of TOWAGMAC MINES enjoy favorable reputation. The property is one of very considerable merit. A large amount of valuable ore has already been developed, and substantial production is assured.

J. Bassano, Alta. We have no record of the STEEVEVILLE OIL COMPANY, and we do not see its shares listed among those of other Western companies now operating.

T. B., Hydro, Ont. Wolverton & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, report as follows: "WIGAN COLLIERIES has its headquarters in Seattle, but with some local directors, has a property near Kamloops. A profitable coal mine requires a good grade of coal, lots of it, easily mined, expert and efficient management and heavy capital investment, together with favorable transportation. We are of the opinion that in the case of Wigan, every requirement except transportation remains to be proven. We would class any investment in Wigan as very speculative. We are unable to find a market for the stock. METROPOLITAN MINING CO. was formed to take over the Kingston Group of about 125 acres in the Hedley Camp. Company was capitalized at \$500,000, par \$1. The property is reported to be rather attractive, but it is thought that not sufficient capital was raised to commence operations on any substantial scale. No market."

G. H. P., Ottawa, Ont. CANADIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, we are informed, had average net earnings for ten years, before depreciation, of \$41,289, and those for the past four years averaged \$44,911. The company operates under the Nova Scotia Public Utilities Act, which entitles it to earn 8% on the capital value of its plant, plus 4% depreciation on same. Surplus earnings over and above this amount go half to the company and half to the Nova Scotia Government. Based on the Board's valuations the company's assets, upon completion of its new plant at Maccan, N.S., were estimated in excess of \$800,000. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the company's fixed properties, present and future, and by a floating charge on all other assets. We consider that the bonds are likely to prove a satisfactory investment.

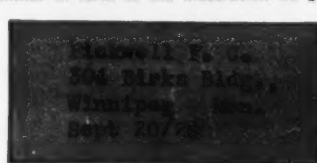
SUMMERVILLE LEAD MINES, LIMITED, is an interesting attempt, but the stock is not for the money of those who cannot afford to lose.

P. F., Oakville, Ont. After hearing the testimony of witnesses for the plaintiff, an Idaho Jury, late in October, found for the defendant, Stuart Campbell, State Inspector of Mines, in a libel action brought by GEORGE GRAHAM RICE. The Inspector had characterized the promotion of the IDAHO COPPER CORPORATION as a "swindle." The damages asked by Rice in his action amounted to \$500,000. SUMMERVILLE LEAD MINES has in the past year repeatedly warned its subscribers against both George Graham Rice and the Idaho Copper Corporation stock fostered by him.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company

First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1927 Due May 1, 1950

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Minneapolis, New York or Chicago. Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500.

Price, 100 and interest, yielding 6%

Prospectus will be furnished upon request.

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QUEBEC SOUTHERN POWER CORPORATION
Common Stock
No Par Value

Application will be made in due course to list these shares on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

Price—\$27.50 per share

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Arnold Brothers, Limited

Twenty-year First Mortgage
6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
(Series A)

To be dated April 1, 1927 To mature April 1, 1947

Arnold Brothers, Limited, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, has acquired the businesses of a predecessor company of the same name and of A. Martin, Limited.

The business of A. Martin, Limited, has operated retail meat stores for more than fifty years and was one of the first chain store organizations in Canada. The business of Arnold Brothers, Limited (old Company), was founded in 1918, and operated a chain of meat and grocery stores.

The new Company will operate 74 retail stores, of which 48 are situated in Toronto, 14 in Montreal and the remainder in other important retailing centres in Ontario.

It is planned to remodel all "Martin" stores to include in each a complete line of groceries, meat, fish, etc.

We recommend these bonds as affording very desirable security together with an attractive interest return

PRICE: 99 and interest, Yielding over 6.08%

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Let us show you how it is possible to secure the full 5½% on all your surplus funds—with all elements of risk, worry or care in watching conditions or markets eliminated. To the average investor this means increasing your net income by almost 200%.

A copy of a booklet we have ready for distribution, entitled "The Investment Trust," explains in detail this opportunity. Send for your copy today. There is no obligation except that which you owe yourself to secure the complete details of this investment.

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Assurance Company**

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Incorporated 1883

**FIRE — MARINE — AUTO-
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ALFRED WRIGHT, President



**MERCHANTS
FIRE
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

**Policyholders'
Dividends**

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

**The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Western Homes Ltd.

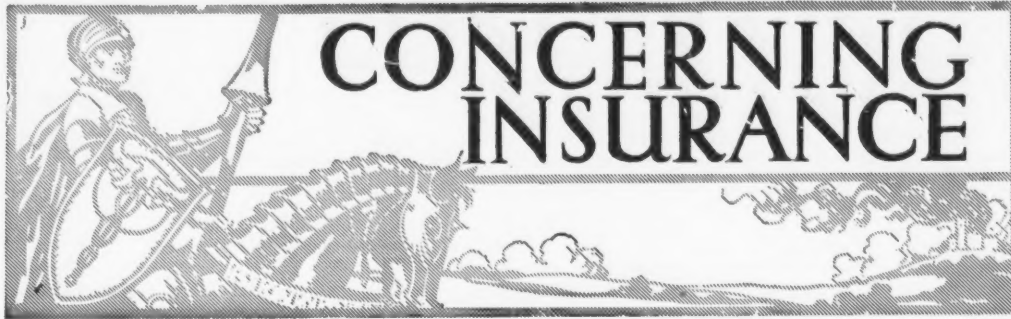
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ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER



Dominion Government Evidently Not Worrying About Validity of Insurance Act, 1917

IN THE House of Commons at Ottawa on April 6th, Mr. Young, M.P. for Toronto Northeast, made the following enquiry of the Minister of Finance:

1. Has the Minister given instructions to appeal the decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, delivered the 19th February, 1926, (re Insurance Contracts, 58, O.L.R. 404) which held the licensing and other sections (11, 12 (1), 71, 71 (a), 134 and 134 (a)) of the Insurance Act, 1917, ultra vires the legislative competence of the parliament of Canada?

2. If not, why?

3. What effect, if any, does the government propose to give to the following resolution unanimously adopted at the interprovincial conference in Ottawa in June, 1926, when six provincial premiers and ministers of the crown from every province except Alberta, convened to discuss matters of mutual concern: "This conference is of opinion that the Dominion should repeal its legislation regulating contracts of insurance and the business of insurance as ultra vires the legislative competence of the parliament of Canada, or, in the alternative, take immediate steps to appeal the decision of the Ontario courts to the judicial committee of the Privy Council."

Hon. Mr. Robb, Minister of Finance, replied as follows: "This question is to be answered orally. The answer to No. 1 is: No. The answer to Nos. 2 and 3 is: So far as the minister is aware none of the resolutions of the interprovincial conference said to be held in June last has ever been submitted by the conference to the government."

months currency of this Policy shall be \$1,000 in respect of all or any such Proceedings.

Notice of any threat to take Legal Proceedings against and/or of the service of any Legal Process on the Assured shall be given to the Underwriters forthwith and all subsequent correspondence shall be carried out and costs of every description incurred and admission of liability made only with the consent of the Underwriters.

Non-compliance with the conditions of the preceding paragraph shall render the Assured liable to forfeiture of his rights of indemnification under this Policy.

If the Assured shall make any claim knowing the same to be false or fraudulent as regards amount or otherwise, this Policy shall become void and all claims thereunder shall be forfeited.



FREDERICK SPARLING
Whose appointment as Manager of The National Life Assurance Company of Canada is announced by the board of directors, Mr. Sparling is one of the founders, and has been secretary of this company since its inception over 28 years ago.

Sixty-Six Companies Now Belong to Life Presidents' Association

AT THE regular meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York on April 8th, the Atlantic Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected to membership in the Association.

The Atlantic Life Insurance Company was organized and began business in 1900. Its president is Mr. Edmund A. Samuels. Its admitted assets as of December 31, 1926, were \$17,379,966, and its insurance in force on that date amounted to \$138,525,869.

The Association's membership now includes 66 companies.

Refuses License Because Expense Rate Over 30%

IN THE State of Ohio the Superintendent recently revoked the licenses of the Woodmen Accident and Central Health of Lincoln, Neb., Mutual Benefit Health and Accident of Omaha, and the Interstate Business Men's Accident of Des Moines, to do business in the State on the ground that they had used more than 30 per cent. of the premium income for expense of management. The companies applied for an injunction, which was granted, restraining the Superintendent from enforcing his action. The Ohio Supreme Court has now held that the Superintendent's action was in contravention to the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Court points out that the State may properly and without discrimination, as between foreign and domestic insurance companies, regulate the former by requiring that for failure to comply with any valid law governing the conduct of their business in the State, the renewal of a license already granted may be refused; but the power to thus refuse the renewal of such license for a breach of law "can only be properly exercised if such law is not in contravention of some provision of the State or Federal Constitution." The Court said that the Ohio statutes give the insurance superintendent power to exercise his judgment in the matter of revoking the certificate of an insurance company to do business in Ohio, although any such action in this regard is subject to judicial review.

New York Ruling on Fire Cover Under Inland Marine Policies

ENCROACHMENTS by inland marine writing companies on the field of fire companies has brought a ruling from the New York Insurance Department, which reads as follows:

"1. A fire insurance company cannot legally issue a policy covering a bona fide fire risk upon any form other than the Standard Fire Insur-

ance Policy. A company having marine insurance powers only cannot legally issue any policy covering a bona fide fire risk.

"2. A fire insurance company issuing a policy covering a bona fide fire risk, whether written on the standard fire form or not, at a rate other than the fire insurance rate filed for that risk is committing an act of unfair discrimination in violation of the law, even though the policy purports or actually does cover hazards in addition to the fire hazard.

"3. Any insurance company, agent or broker, who rebates on a policy covering a bona fide fire risk in violation of the law regardless of the form of the policy.

"No attempt is here made to define what constitutes a bona fide fire risk or what constitutes a legitimate transportation cover, but companies will, nevertheless, be held accountable for improperly classified risks.

"Any fire, marine or fire and marine insurance company which has issued any policies on the marine or the transportation form in violation of the above and which policy cannot be reasonably construed to be a legitimate marine or floater coverage is hereby directed to cancel each such policy, if in force, forthwith. Such company is hereby further directed to file with this department a complete list of such policies now in force, giving name and principal location, and date of cancellation."

THE Manufacturers' Life has opened for new business in the State of California. A branch office has been established in San Francisco with A. A. Johnson as branch manager and Mrs. Murdock as cashier.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

H. G. Toronto, Ont.: The first of these holding companies in connection with the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co. was Ackerman-Dawson, Limited with \$100,000 of 7% preferred stock in shares of \$100 each and \$100,000 of common stock in shares of \$50 each. Next came Torcas Associate Companies Limited with \$250,000 of 7% preferred stock in shares of \$100 each and 5,000 shares of no par value sold at \$50 per share. Assets and undertakings of Ackerman-Dawson, Limited, were taken over by Torcas for a consideration of 886 shares of Torcas preferred stock and 3,000 shares of the no par value stock. As the preferred stock was of the par value of \$100 and the no par stock was sold at \$50 a share, this represented a price of \$238,600 in stock paid by Torcas to Ackerman-Dawson Limited for its assets and undertakings as a going concern. Torcas acted as a holding company for shares of Toronto Casualty and shares of the Canadian General. The latest holding company formed by the same interests as are directing the Toronto Casualty is Canadian Associate Companies Limited which was organized with 2,500 redeemable 7% preferred shares of the par value of \$100 each, and 10,000 common shares of no par value. The price asked for the stock was \$100 per share for the preferred, carrying a bonus of one share of common, no par value, with each share of preferred. This company was organized as a holding company for the controlling shares of the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Co., of Montreal, which holds a Dominion license for the transaction of accident, automobile (excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire), plate glass and sickness insurance. The capital of Canadian Associate Companies Limited was recently increased to \$1,000,000 of 7% cumulative preferred shares of the par value of \$100 each and 25,000 common shares of no par value, and the assets and undertakings of Torcas Associate Companies Limited taken over by the exchange of shares—\$125 of preferred stock of Canadian Associate Companies Limited for each \$100 of preferred stock of Torcas Associate Companies Limited, while the common or no par value stock was taken over on a share for share basis. There is accordingly now one holding company for the controlling shares of the three insurance companies, the Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Canadian General Insurance Co., and the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Co. The 7% cumulative preferred shares of Canadian As-

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$345,000,000

LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE

over \$1,250,000,000

"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED

Established 1885

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the Following substantial Non-Board Fire Companies.

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP., NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets \$8,549,799.00

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets \$289,458.00

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1850 Assets \$3,544,641.00

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK
Established 1851 Assets \$4,796,283.00

NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets \$3,192,832.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets \$4,438,750.00

BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO., SWITZERLAND
Established 1863

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Established 1911 Assets \$7,548,690.00

Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring non-tariff facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.

The MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Furnishes Education For Children.
Makes Happy Homes.
Provides Comfort in Old Age.
Protects Business Credits.
Offices in principal Canadian Cities.



British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

**FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL**

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

**EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY**

A Strong Canadian Company!

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Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization \$90,000,000.

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LONDON ENGLAND

FOUNDED A.D. 1710


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MANAGER FOR CANADA

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

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ASSISTANT MANAGER

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**INSURANCES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

FIRE CASUALTY

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

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PARIS BUILDING
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26 WELLINGTON ST. E.
TORONTO.

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 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
 of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
 Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
 Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
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 We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

All Contingencies Covered
 For the scope of protection to person and property offered by the "Dominion of Canada" Automobile Insurance Policy, we are justly proud, but quite as much do we take pride in our reputation for the fairness and promptness of our settlements.
 We also Write Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
 Applications for Agencies Invited.
The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
 TORONTO: COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President; C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir.; H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN
 DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager
 Head Office for Canada: TORONTO
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
 ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 A. E. KIRKPATRICK, President.
 36 Toronto Street, Toronto
Payroll (Holdup) Insurance a vital necessity to modern business.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
 Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
 Assets \$3,751,733.94
 ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE
 BRANCH OFFICES:
 Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
 President: G. LARRATT SMITH.
 General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company
 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
 President: J. H. FORTIER.
 Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
 General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
 President: W. W. EVANS.
 General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



CONCERNING INSURANCE

associates are now being offered at a price of \$100 per share, with a bonus of 2 shares of common stock of no par value with each 5 shares of preferred sold.

The Toronto Casualty operates under an Ontario charter, and its authorized capital at the end of 1926 was \$1,000,000, with the full amount subscribed, and \$269,735 paid up, besides which the shareholders have paid in \$269,067.50 as premium on capital. At the annual meeting this year the shareholders voted to increase the authorized capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and we understand that it is the intention to offer 2,000 shares or \$200,000 in par value to existing shareholders at a premium of \$15 per share, and to call up the full premium and \$15 a share on stock, leaving a liability to further call of \$85 per share. The business of the company is expanding rapidly with a consequent heavy demand upon its resources for increased reserves. The written premiums in 1926 totalled \$818,610, after deducting cancellations and reinsurance, showing an increase of \$109,000 over the figures for the previous year. Due to the elimination of some large accounts, the automobile business was reduced by about \$150,000, so that the increase in the other departments was actually much greater than might at first appear. At the end of 1926 the total assets were \$659,391, as compared with \$582,320 at the end of 1925, a gain of \$77,071. The liabilities except capital amounted to \$448,452.58, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$210,938.33. The policyholders are accordingly amply protected. The paid up capital was \$269,735, and showed an impairment of \$58,795.67, which, of course, will have to be made up before any dividends to shareholders are properly forthcoming. The cash received by the company in 1926 for premiums, less reinsurance, amounted to \$881,763.14, and the income from investments and profit on sale of securities was \$16,293.31, making a total of \$898,056.45. The claims paid and adjustment expenses amounted to \$539,620.47, while all other expenditure amounted to \$365,542.29, making the total expenditure \$905,171.76. There was \$100,180 cash received on account of capital, and this amount added to the revenue of \$898,056.45, as shown above, makes a total of \$998,236.45. The company has been in business since October, 1921.

M. N. Halifax, N.S.: Latest available statistics show that the United States leads the world as the country with the largest per capita life insurance in force, the amount being \$936. Canada comes next with \$484, and New Zealand third with \$299. Next in order are: England, Scotland and Ireland \$212; Australia, \$207; Norway, \$150; Sweden, \$142; Netherlands, \$131; Denmark, \$116; Italy (state insurance, practically exclusive) \$8.

B. F. Simcoe, Ont.: It is reasonable in our opinion that a car owner who is careful to avoid accidents and as a result makes no claim over a period of years against the insurance company carrying his insurance should receive preferential treatment, and accordingly we are glad to observe that the proposal to allow the careful owner a discount or no-claim bonus is meeting with approval by underwriters not only in Great Britain but also on this side. Such a concession should stimulate the desire on the part of insured owners to avoid making claims of a trivial nature, and also tend to attract a desirable class of business to an insurance company granting such a bonus.

M. A. Granby, Que.: L'Union Canadienne Insurance Co., with head office at Montreal, operates under a Quebec charter and was incorporated December 1st, 1924. At the end of 1925, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the authorized capital was \$500,000, of which \$313,000 had been subscribed and \$38,300 paid up. The total assets were \$103,772.40, of which \$54,967.74 was composed of premiums to be collected, less commission to agents. The total liabilities except capital were \$97,344.80, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$6,467.60. Including the paid-up capital of \$38,300, the total liabilities were \$135,644.80, and exceeded the assets by \$31,832.40. In other words, the paid-up capital of \$38,300 showed an impairment of \$31,832.40 at the end of 1925, according to the figures published in the Quebec Insurance Report. The total receipts in 1925 were \$59,484.82, made up as follows: Premiums paid, \$153,185.25, deduct \$139,743.25 remittances to reinsurers, \$13,442.00; interest on investments, \$1,076.95; commission on reinsurance, \$44,965.87. The total disbursements were \$78,643.84, made up of: Commission, \$38,458.11; salaries of officers, \$17,080.56; stationery, printing, etc., \$4,233.80; rent, heat, light, \$2,218.64; all other, \$7,700.01. The net amount of insurance in force at the end of 1925 was \$2,012,977. We do not advise insuring with this company or investing in its stock.

J. R. Galt, Ont.: You will be taking no chances if you leave the proceeds of your Mutual Life of Canada policy with the company at interest. The principal will be secure, and the rate of interest you will receive, 5 1/2 per cent., gives you a highly satisfactory return on your money. Under the circumstances, you could not do better with the money in our opinion.

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 This Service is confined to year-Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiry," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: 17 St. John St., Montreal.
 Capital Subscribed \$500,000
 Capital Paid Up \$200,000
 Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,088,079

Men: Senator R. Dandurand, President. J. E. Clement, Vice-President and Manager. J. A. Blondel, Secretary. F. E. Leyland, Superintendent. Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. Gower Levis, Local Manager.

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CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS \$5,000,000
 A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
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 RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 H. A. JOSELYN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
 PROVINCIAL AGENTS
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 MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
 R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
 OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
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 WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Insurance that Really Insures
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Thos. H. Hall, Managing Director
W. A. Barrington, Manager

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 LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
 ASSETS EXCEED \$850,000,000
 Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
 Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
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 Fred W. Pace, Branch Manager
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Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
 OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
 FIRE AUTOMOBILE
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E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.
 LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
 Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

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ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
 HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.
The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
 Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

The National Life Assurance Co of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
 ESTABLISHED 1899
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT, Chairman of the Board.
A. H. BEATON, President.
FREDERICK SPARLING, Manager.

Fortify for Fire Fighting
 THE FAMOUS DYRENE NON-FREEZING
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 1197 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO



Theoretical Ceiling for Stocks

THE market is broadening and stock prices, after having moved horizontally for nearly four months, have lately begun climbing. How far the rise may go is impossible to estimate, but a further advance of something like 3 1/4 to 5 1/4 points would take the market up to the theoretical ceiling," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' financial conditions in its current issue.

"Investment opportunities in the stock market are increasingly difficult to find. We see no logic at present in either buying speculative stocks or selling high grade investment stocks. Competition is the outstanding feature of the automobile industry. Last year this competition was displayed by decreasing profits per car, and at present it is being displayed by general price-cutting."

Application for Besco Liquidation Dismissed

MR. JUSTICE CHISHOLM of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has dismissed the application for the winding-up of the British Empire Steel Corporation. His judgment, which did not deal with a similar application concerning the Dominion Steel Corporation, a subsidiary, concludes with these words: "In the situation so far as it has developed I am unable to see any sufficient reason for calling for the interference of the court in the affairs of the company on the ground that justice and equity require it. The application will be dismissed."

The applications for winding up were made by the National Trust Company.

Telfer Biscuit Issues Balance Sheet

THE Telfer Biscuit Company, Ltd., has submitted a balance sheet as of December 31, 1926, but without a profit and loss statement. The balance sheet shows the company's deficit at the close of 1926 at \$98,355, which compares with \$88,902 at the date of the company's re-organization, in December, 1924. Current assets are shown at \$160,838 and current liabilities at \$171,707. Current assets consist of accounts receivable from customers, \$76,097, and from shareholders and sundry, \$12,974; inventories of merchandise and supplies, \$69,489; cash, \$806, and prepaid expenses, \$1,471. Current liabilities consist of bank loans, \$142,229; accounts and bills payable, \$29,047; and accrued charges, \$440. Loans secured by mortgages with accrued interest thereon amount to \$95,126.

The company's fixed assets are shown at \$460,449. Land, buildings,

machinery and equipment as appraised in 1919 or valued by the company's officials, with subsequent additions, at cost, \$457,093, less reserve for depreciation, \$5,406. Total assets are shown at \$621,288. The certificate of the auditors which is attached to the report qualifies its report by calling into question the adequacy of the depreciation reserve.

Traymore Ltd. Preference Shares Offered

PUBLIC offering of \$850,000 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preference shares, par value \$20, of Traymore, Limited, is being made by Gairdner and Company, Limited, C. H. Burgess and Company, Limited, and Cooper and Mackenzie, of Toronto; and by Williams, Partridge and Rapley, Limited, R. G. Hoerner and Company, Limited, and B. H. Porteous and Company, of Montreal. The shares are offered at par and accrued dividend, to yield 7 per cent.

Traymore, Limited, is the largest Canadian-owned chain restaurant system in Canada, being a combination of five cafeterias and one service restaurant located at particularly favorable centres for restaurant business in Montreal and Toronto. The company is now negotiating for other good locations. The volume of business amounted to about \$63,000 in the first year of operations, whereas during 1926 the total volume of the present combined businesses amounted to over \$1,225,000. During the last year these businesses catered to approximately ten thousand customers daily. Consolidated net earnings, after providing for depreciation but before federal taxes, have grown from \$95,058 in 1922 to \$130,675 for the year ending January 31, 1927.

During the past five months the earnings of existing restaurants have been 25 per cent. in excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year. With the advantages of centralized management, buying, etc., for the combined restaurants, it is expected that substantial savings in operations will be effected which will result in further gains in earnings. The present financing plan is intended to create customer shareholders and thus influence a wider and fuller interest in the business with a resultant increase in volume of trade and earnings.

The preference shares now offered carry a bonus of one share of common stock with every \$100 par value purchased and are convertible on any dividend date on thirty days' notice into common shares at the ratio of two common shares for one preference until April 1st 1928; at the ratio of three for two from April 1st, 1928, to April 1st, 1929, and on the basis of share for share from April 1st, 1929.

to April 1st, 1930. The preference shares are callable on thirty days' notice at \$24 and accrued dividend.

Northern Ontario Power Had Good Year

GROSS earnings of \$1,250,065, as against \$1,351,868 for the previous year, and net earnings of \$559,055 after deducting bond interest and other charges, as against \$551,183 for 1925, are shown in the annual report of Northern Ontario Light and Power Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926. After paying preferred dividends of \$142,968, common dividends of \$181,288 and placing \$234,000 to depreciation reserve, there was left a balance of \$799, and this added to the balance brought from last year of \$579,386, left a balance of \$580,186 carried forward into 1927.

The Board of Directors remark that the income account and financial condition of the company are quite satisfactory. It increased its field of operation considerably during the year, and has done much to improve its service. A considerable part of the new line from Cobalt to Kirkland has been equipped with larger conductors with a view to assuring a better service to the Kirkland Lake district, while reducing power loss in transmission.

"The territory served by the company has been exceptionally favored as to business conditions during 1926," says the report of the Board.

"The company has profited by the increased demand resulting from intensive mining development and influx of population."

The company's assets are shown at \$15,000,904, including capital assets \$13,521,500, cash \$582,507, and bonds \$335,500.

Loew's London Theatres Improve Position

FURTHER improvement in the financial position of Loew's London Theatres, Limited, which for the last two or three years has been gradually working into a better position after a period of adversity, is shown in its annual report for the year ending January 1st, 1927. This reveals that the company has now been able to retire the balance of its only outstanding mortgage, amounting to \$28,000, with the result that there is now no funded debt and the senior security is the issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares. The company paid an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock on January 15th last.

For the year ending January 1st gross tickets receipts amounted to \$225,615, and total revenue \$227,469. After deducting expenses there was left a balance of \$83,261. A reserve was set aside for depreciation amounting to \$19,244. A balance of \$41,532 was carried to the profit and loss appropriation account. In the profit and loss account provision was made for Dominion income taxes to the extent of \$3,202. Preferred dividends required \$23,618 and common dividends \$12,500. The surplus carried in the balance sheet was \$2,407.

The company's assets are shown at \$684,354, including capital assets consisting of buildings and equipment less depreciation \$327,707; good-will book-keeping rights, organization expenses, etc., are shown in the balance sheet at \$516,827. The company has cash on hand amounting to \$29,129.



MISS E. M. ADAM
Executive of the Quota Club and member of the business and Professional Women's Club, and one of the Women's Canadian Club, who has recently been appointed manager of the new City Passenger Office of the Cunard Steamship Company at Winnipeg.

Looking Over French Water Powers

MR. A. J. NESBITT, of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Limited, Mr. J. Sharing of the same firm, Mr. J. B. Woodvart, President of Southern Canada Power Co. Limited, and Mr. J. Versailles returned from France the end of the week, where they have been for the past month or six weeks looking over some Light and Power Properties.

Mr. Nesbitt stated that everybody in France was working and the country seemed prosperous. Notwithstanding the fact that there are about 2,000,000 foreigners working in France, there were less than 100,000 idle and this had only occurred recently due to the improvement a few months ago in the franc, which has naturally affected some of the industries.

Mr. Nesbitt and party visited every part of the country from Normandy and Brittany south through the Pyrenees and along the French Riviera to the Italian Frontier.

France is rich in water powers, having about 10,000,000 h. p. developed and undeveloped, of which only about 3,000,000 has been developed, and there is a good deal of talk about the development of her water powers in view of the fact that France last year imported coal to the value of 38 milliards of francs.

Willson Neely Corp. Ltd., Get New Offices

MUNICIPAL Bankers Bond and Sales Corporation, Limited, announce the removal of its offices to larger quarters on the eighth floor of the Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto, and the change of its corporation name to the Willson Neely Corporation, Limited.

The personnel of the organization will remain unchanged and the Board of Directors governing The Willson Neely Corporation, Limited, will be as follows:—

Sir John Willson, Kt., LL.D., President Canadian Rail and Harbour Terminals, Ltd.; Sir William Hearst, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman Executive Committee Municipal Bankers Corporation Ltd.; A. E. Warren, General Manager Canadian National Railways; John McMillan, General Manager Canadian Pacific Railway

Company's Telegraph, W. H. Gregory, Managing Director, The British Mortgage Loan Corp., Col. S. B. Peplar, Managing Director, Ontario Bakeries, Limited, T. A. Neely, Director, Montreal Rail & Water Terminals, Limited; Frank Kennedy, General Manager, Canadian Rail & Harbour Terminals, Limited; H. Addison Johnston, Managing Director, Professional Offices Limited; D. W. Gordon, Director, Canadian Rail & Harbour Terminals Ltd.; G. W. Curtis, President, Montreal Rail & Water Terminals, Ltd.; G. H. Rennie, President, Canadian Department Stores, Ltd.; R. B. Hutchison, N.P., Chairman Executive Committee Montreal Debuterie Corporation, Ltd.; R. H. Pringle, General Sales Manager The Willson Neely Corporation, Ltd.; J. A. McRae, Secretary, Municipal Bankers Corporation, Limited.

This change in no way affects the personnel or organization of the Municipal Bankers Corporation, Limited, which will now take over the entire space formerly occupied by the two organizations, at 34 King Street East, Toronto.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility

and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE: 199 St. James Street
ESTABLISHED 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON ENG. OFFICE: No. 4 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

BONGARD & COMPANY

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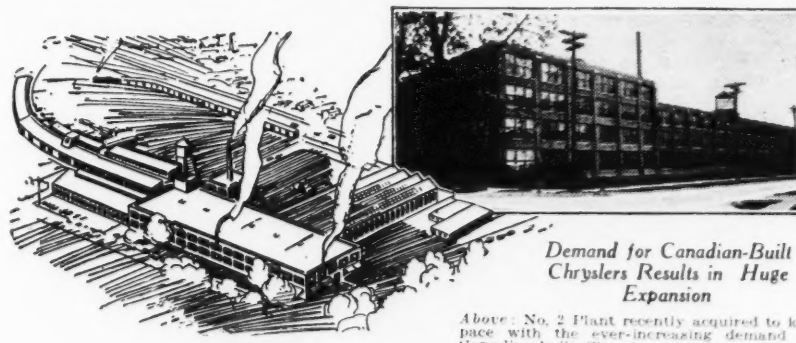
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Fourth in Dollar Volume of Sales by Reason of Public Endorsement



Demand for Canadian-Built Chrysler Results in Huge Expansion

Above: No. 2 Plant recently acquired to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for Canadian-built Chrysler cars.
Left: No. 1 Plant of the Canadian-built Chrysler car.

DURING the last six months of last year, the car-buying public has lifted Chrysler to fourth place in dollar volume among the world's largest motor car producers.

Chrysler is now preceded only by that other great individual manufacturer who gave the world standardized quantity—as Walter P. Chrysler introduced Standardized Quality—and two units of the largest corporate group in the industry.

The significance of this amazing advance of Chrysler in public esteem is very plain: people have once more proven that they will

always seek out the individual operator who disregards outworn principles and practices and brings them something unmistakably new, unmistakably progressive, and unmistakably superior in service.

In Canada, as throughout the world, people have found that Chrysler assures qualities and values which are not to be found elsewhere and which therefore place each Chrysler unmistakably apart from all other cars in its price-class.

Last year, Chrysler business in Canada increased 93% — and, to meet the ever-increasing de-

mand, the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, took over in January another plant, securing 300% increased facilities for 1927 production and realizing the long cherished ambition of having Chryslers built largely of Canadian materials in Canadian plants by Canadian workers.

We will welcome an opportunity to place a Chrysler car at your disposal. Take out the car. See for yourself how it settles all arguments by demonstration and by differences so obvious that you cannot fail to class it as unique and literally above competition.

Chrysler "50"	Chrysler "60"	Chrysler "70"	Chrysler Imperial "80"
SIX BODY STYLES	SIX BODY STYLES	NINE BODY STYLES	ELEVEN BODY STYLES
\$940 to \$1110	\$1345 to \$1630	\$1795 to \$2320	\$3245 to \$4675
50 miles and more per hour	60 miles plus—with ease	70 miles plus	80 miles plus—92 horsepower

All prices f. o. b. Windsor, taxes extra.

Packard-Ontario Motor Company, Limited

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SERVICE STATION: 34 Yorkville Ave.

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Directors
Dividends
Financial Structure
Profit and loss account
Working Capital Position
Monthly highs and lows of shares on Canadian Securities for the investors information and convenience.

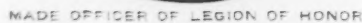
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(Continued from Page 19)

some years before the stock will look attractive to the public." *T. A. Toronto, Ont.* Statements issued by *STEELE'S* in 1924, in connection with the *STEELE'S LTD.*, show it to be increasing gross sales constantly, but not so much as to get earnings commensurate with the sales. The company's operating income, or total sales of Steele's Consolidated, after deducting operating expenses for the year 1926 amounted to \$1,690,681, gain of \$187,062 on 1925 results. We cannot possibly gauge the progress of the enterprise on gross sales alone. No one can tell what the expenses may be. The Company is continually opening stores, and occasionally closing others, which prove unprofitable. It should give a full statement.



ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Baron de Villebois, Consul General, French Legation, Montreal, that the following public has made: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, an officer of the Legion of Honor. The Baron stated that Sir Frederick has been honored because of his great interest in French matters in all his life, his participation in the work of the French organizations and during the Great War and since he had continued his active assistance in French matters.

shares (par value \$1) for \$1 a share, carrying a bonus of 25 per cent in common stock. All of these Royalty Companies do the same thing: offer high dividends claiming to be safe and secure as they know that these high dividends are consistently paid at the same time that more stock on the basis of the high dividends paid. The rate that they pay to those who bought shares of the CANADIAN PETROLEUM OIL & REFINING CORPORATION is a warning to Canadians not to place too much reliance on the fact that shares of this character are paying dividends at the same time that new shares are offered. If the royalties are judiciously purchased there is a good basis on which these Companies can make some money but royalties that pay such high returns are not eternal. As they fade away they must be replaced by others bought with new capital secured by selling shares.

E. I. Toronto, the GORDIAN and WORTH shares which are now paying dividends of \$1 per share annually were quoted at \$80 on the Montreal Curb market on April 11th, at which price the yield to the investor amounts to only 1.25%. The company appears to be in a good financial position and there is a good possibility that the dividend rate will be increased in the near distant future. However, the present price seems to be a pretty thorough discount of the possibilities that the stock will continue to advance. While it may prove a satisfactory investment for anyone who is willing to hold the stock over a period of time, buyers at the present price can hardly hope to get a satisfactory return on the purchase for two or three years at least.

IN the past three years the aggregate value of the common stocks of five of the more prominent Quebec hydroelectric power companies have increased in market value more than \$173,000,000. This represents a capital appreciation of 60% in addition to steadily increasing dividends and valuable rights.

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CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT
FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1926

REVENUE ACCOUNT		
Gross Earnings		\$2,219,910.61
Expense	\$2,144,867.74	
Interest	418,992.56	
Bad Debts written off	830.00	
Balance	634,220.52	
	\$2,219,910.61	\$2,219,910.61
ASSETS		
		318,186.39
Properties		1929
Cash and Victory Bonds		224,731,780.34
Cash in Bank		120,992.33
Accounts Receivable		254,277.80
Stores		290,843.33
Charges Prepaid		244,314.12
Deferred Charges		12,880.90
		62,000.07
	\$2,632,834.10	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Balance at Credit 31 Dec., 1928		\$1,328,834.10
Surplus Earnings, 1929		634,220.52
Dividends on Preferred Stock	\$ 310,760.00	
Depreciation Reserve	372,139.34	
Balance	\$37,158.90	
	\$1,182,068.79	\$1,182,068.79
LIABILITIES		
To the Public		318,186.39
Funded Debt		\$ 876,000.00
Notes Payable to Bank		
Accounts Payable		\$84,877.50
Customers' Deposits		4,882.53
Bond Interest Matured		4,402.50
Bond Interest Accrued		106,865.00
		\$ 1,272,811.92
To Shareholders		
Capital Stock, Preferred (32,116 shares \$100 each)		\$ 3,211,600.00
" " Partially Paid \$100 each		20,313.36
" " Ordinary (77,000 shares \$100 each)		7,700,000.00
Dividends Payable 15th January, 1927		2,467.00
Reserve for Depreciation		2,674,284.43
Reserve Miscellaneous		122,000.07
Profit and Loss		537,158.90
	\$2,632,834.10	\$2,632,834.10

W. E. PHIN
CYRIL A. BIRGE
Directors.

I have audited the books and accounts of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, and also those of its subsidiary companies, for the year ended 31st December 1926, and have been furnished with vouchers for all expenditures. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required, and in my opinion above Balance Sheet is fairly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct statement of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

W. E. PHIN, F.R.S.

THE old chap with the untidy whiskers seated on the rather ramshackle vehicle drawn by a more or less decrepit horse, combing the highways of our cities with his raucous requests for "frags, bones and bottles," and in a forest conservationist of no mean importance even though he may never have seen a forest tree in his life. You may fail to make a satisfactory deal with him for that discarded hot-water tank or your son's home-made racing car body, but you can always interest him in a pile of old newspapers or magazines.

Canadian paper mills in 1926 purchased on or waste paper to the extent of 100,124 tons valued at \$2,258,251 for reconversion into certain types of paper and paperboard. Clean waste cuttings of the better class of paper went back into the manufacture of the same class of paper. With the addition of linen and cotton rags, bleached sulphite and soda pulp the may be used over and over again. Printed or colored papers may be de-inked or bleached before being used again. The hopeless, soiled, dark colored and otherwise inferior type of waste are converted into paper and paperboard whose color is not of primary importance. Every pound of wood pulp represented by this salvage of waste paper means a saving of an equivalent amount of pulpwood which would otherwise be required for its manufacture. The quantity of waste paper thrown out weekly by the average Canadian or American family is large enough in itself but the sum total of this waste is enormous. If every sheet and scrap of paper in Canada when no longer needed were carefully salvaged and remanufactured our annual cut of pulpwood could be considerably reduced, but it will be many years before thrift is carried to such extremes in this country.

In the meantime, however, there is no need for unnecessarily increasing the labor and expense of paper salvage. Before it can be converted into paper, the waste must be carefully separated from other non-paper-making material some of which is a source of danger to the paper-making machinery. The removal of pins and other metal fasteners and rubber bands alone from waste paper increases the cost of its salvage to an enormous extent. It is an easy matter for the average householder to pile his discarded newspapers and magazines in separate piles and to put his other clean waste paper in a bag. When enough has accumulated he can call up the Salvation Army and dispose of it or let the small boy of the family earn a little small change by selling it to one of the previously mentioned back-ale, conservationists. (Canadian Forestry Assoc.)

DIVIDENDS on both the new preferred and new common shares of the British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, were declared at last week's meeting of the directors of the company. The dividend on the new preferred stock is at the rate of 7 per cent, payable quarterly on the 10th day of June, September, and December 1927 and March 10th, 1928. The dividends of the new common shares is at the rate of \$1.25 per share and is payable quarterly on the same rate as the preferred disbursements, both dividends accruing from March 1st last. The sum of \$300,000 has been set aside out of the 1926 profits as a dividend guarantee account.

Financial Editor:
 "Gold and Dross" is one of the
 best features of "Saturday Night."—
 J. C. H., London, Ont.



We Make Service A Very Strong Point

You expect to get good service from the trucks you buy so it is well to remember that your *trucks* must get good service too.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the company, payable on the 30th day of May, 1927, to shareholders of record of the 21st day of April, 1927.
By order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, Que., 11th April, 1927.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 1st June, 1927, to all shareholders of record on the 15th day of May, 1927.
DATED at Toronto, Canada, 13th April, 1927.
J. M. SMITH,
Secretary.
Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada. The London Agents of the Company are the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Canada Cement Company, Limited

Preference Shareholders
Dividend No. 69
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending March 31st, 1927, being at the rate of 7% per annum on the paid up Preference Stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 15th day of May next to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1927.
H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.
Montreal, April 14th, 1927.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 19)

R. P. D., Moncton, N.B. The ENRIGHT property is in the Elk Lake district where a great many efforts have been made to develop a silver mine, but without success. The past results on properties quite similar to Enright have been extremely disappointing. It is an easy matter to find high-grade ore, but it has always been found to be patchy and not of commercial importance.

"Reader," Toronto, Ont. Diamond drilling has indicated an interesting deposit on POTTER DOAL. I understand it shows a width of about six feet. That would scarcely be sufficient on which to base hopes for establishing a copper mine, but it does give the enterprise prospective merit. The property is in good hands.

J. R. D., Germantown, N.Y. I have no record of the HARKNESS-HAYS GOLD MINING COMPANY. It is not listed on the exchanges, and has never figured among the aggressive mining operations of this country.

P. B. R., Sunderland, Ont. LAKEVIEW LORRAIN is situated in the SOUTH LORRAIN district but is outside the producing area. It is a prospect of questionable merit, and one which has never been worked more than in a very small way. I could not recommend the shares as a speculation. DUPRAT has well-located property in the Rouyn district, and is doing some diamond drilling in an effort to locate ore. The shares are highly speculative.

G. R. A., Port Colborne, Ont. The ASTORIA ROUYN MINES, LTD., has an imposing directorate and holds a big acreage. However, gold mining in Quebec has so far failed to produce any important results. From this you may estimate the amount of risk involved in Astoria shares.

H., Pembroke, Ont. The ore on TOWAGNAC has turned out to be lower in grade than was generally believed at the outset of development. A contract has been let to continue the shaft another 250 feet in depth. The property has considerable merit.

J. S., Mount Forest, Ont. HOWEY GOLD MINES has indicated a considerable volume of ore which will run \$8 to \$10 per ton. This is approximately the grade which is being mined in the leading producers of Porcupine. The company has close to \$500,000 with which to carry on construction and development. In addition to this there are 1,500,000 shares in the treasury to take care of mill construction. The prospects are favorable for the enterprise attaining a prosperous basis of production in due course of development.

R. M., Toronto, Ont. WOMAN-RED LAKE SYNDICATE has claims which are in the prospect stage. There is a reasonable chance that something of importance may be found on the claims, but the element of risk is big.

R. H. E., Toronto, Ont. CASTLE-TRETHEWEY and KEELEY are among the more attractive silver issues in Northern Ontario. Keeley offers every indication of being able to pay dividends for some time to come. Castle-Trethewey is realizing substantial profit and it seems reasonable to expect dividends to be paid by this company in due time. Had it not been for the slump in quotations for silver, the company might reasonably have been ready to pay dividends by this time. The shares are an attractive speculation for a hold. In making further commitments it might be well to divide the risk by purchasing shares in gold mines, such as MONTYRE-PORCUPINE or WRIGHT-HARGREAVES.

J. O. S., Mimico, Ont. CAPITOL SILVER MINES is making time and has no definite plan for extensive development at present. The company holds a big acreage and in due time will probably figure in aggressive development. The shares may be reasonable to carry for a long hold.

EXTENTIVE MINE shares are not attractive.
A. H., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. CANADIAN ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS is still engaged in an effort to develop a mine in the Larder Lake district. The cash resources of more than \$1,000,000 derived from sale of shares had dwindled away some time ago. I do not know what provision is being made for present financing, although an effort is stated to have been made some time ago to borrow money. The company is capitalized with the unusual burden of 30,000,000 shares, and the outlook at the property continues uncertain.

E. P., Toronto, Ont. PETERSON-CORLETT is working steadily in an effort to find commercial deposits of ore. The effort is not without possibilities, but is uncertain of success. The shares represent a highly speculative venture.

H. P., Sarnia, Ont. TECK-HUGHES is among the richest gold mines in the world. As regards size, it is difficult to estimate as yet, but it is already evident that production of around \$1,000,000 a year may be attained. A good deal will depend upon development results during the balance of this

year at new deep levels. The present price of shares is discounting the future to a very great extent. CHAPUT-HUGHES is an uncertain prospect. It is not being worked at present. VIVOND is paying its first dividend this month. The ore is moderate grade, and unless a larger tonnage can be developed, it will be difficult to show profits more than would justify current quotations.

"Reader," Chapleau, Ont. McCARTHY-WEBB is a prospect of uncertain value. The directors are given credit for making an earnest effort. Some high assays are reported, but the records of that section in the past have shown pretty patchy mineralization.

J. M. G., Toronto, Ont. I have no record of the STADAMAC FOUNDERS SYNDICATE. During the past year there were new mining promotions aggregating nearly \$200,000,000 capitalization. History has shown in the past that such a wave is followed by a lot of grief. The element of risk is extremely great and the "mortality" little short of appalling among new ventures with property of uncertain value and with the question of finances also uncertain.

B. J., Regina, Sask. After a new stock has been placed on the open market it not infrequently happens that the market price falls below that at which it was originally sold, due to the fact that some of the original purchasers become nervous and sell their holdings before a market has been established to support the stock. We accepted the advertising of the CANADIAN BREWING CORPORATION because it is an amalgamation of three long-established companies whose products are well and favorably regarded, and as such we deemed it to have good prospects for success. We are still of this opinion, although it is evident from the number of brewery companies that have since been incorporated that the Canadian Brewing Corporation is going to have strong competition. Of course, the shares of this company are not in the investment class; they are a speculation for a business man. As such we think they have a fair degree of attractiveness.

W. H., Roupin, Que. POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA common stock was quoted at a high of 32 and a low of 28½ on April 9th on the Montreal Curb market. MAYTOLA POWER common also seems attractive for a speculative hold. The company is experiencing a steadily broadening market for its product, electric energy, and is obtaining new customers not only in the city of Winnipeg itself but in other parts of the province where mining, pulp and paper and other industries are undertaking developments. The company has developed the Great Falls Water Power, which has an ultimate capacity of 200,000 h.p., in addition to which the company has a 29,000 h.p. plant at Pinawa and an auxiliary steam plant of 12,000 h.p. capacity. The company has a ten-year contract with the city under which it is now supplying 20,000 h.p. and will supply an additional 20,000 h.p. by December 1st, 1927.

A. E., Penae, Sask. The QUEBEC PULP AND PAPER COMPANY units of one preferred and one common were quoted on March 26th, by B. T. Riordan & Company, C.P.R. Building, Toronto, as follows: "We will buy, 40, we will sell, 46." It does not seem likely to us that any preferred dividends will be paid for some time to come, but at the same time there seems to be a good chance that the company will ultimately achieve some measure of success. At the present time the shares are distinctly speculative.

Canada's Water Power Possibilities

(Continued from Page 17)

available power figures calculated as in Column 3. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the AT PRESENT RECORDED WATER POWER RESOURCES of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 horse power. In other words, the present turbine installation represents SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 11 PER CENT. of the present recorded water power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the MINIMUM WATER POWER POSSIBILITIES of the Dominion.

As illustrative of this detailed analyses which have been made of the water power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed most advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow and it is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial horse power. These figures provide for a diversity factor between installed power and consumers' demands.

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First Annual Report 1926

Perfection Glass Company

Head Office: Montreal Factories: Montreal and Windsor

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Shareholders:—
In submitting the Company's first report and statement of accounts for that part of the year 1926 during which it was in operation, your Directors invite your consideration to certain features of the period of operation which are of special nature and which have had an important bearing upon the results shown on the Company's Income Account and Balance Sheet.

During the early part of 1926 the entire time and efforts of your Directors and Officers were given to the raising of capital, and all through the period of operation covered by the following statement considerable time and attention had to be given to this work. This naturally interfered with organizing for the manufacture and sale of the Company's patented product, and as a result the profits derived from that source during this period and a few months previous to the starting of operations, it was necessary for your President to go to Europe to make connections which would guarantee a steady supply of materials for your factories. This, to some extent, interfered with the progress of your Company as the raising of the capital and factory organization was directly under his supervision. Notwithstanding this interference, your Company was in a position financially during the month of April to make substantial purchases abroad and arrange connections with foreign factories which would assure a steady and sufficient supply of raw materials for at least three years to come.

It was known to your management that it would be a great advantage to have large importations of glass arrive early in the season, and as a result, heavy importations started to arrive immediately upon the opening of navigation. A few weeks previous to this your management purchased a stock of glass owned by La Ceramo-Vitral Inc. This stock, together with the importations arriving from abroad, gave your Company one of the largest stocks of flat glass carried by any Company in Canada. Being in this position, your Company was faced with the necessity of increasing its organization and securing a factory building suitable to carry on its operations. During the months of June and July your Company operated in five small temporary plants. The operations carried on under these conditions were inefficient and expensive, and being temporary quarters, not suitable for the installation of heavy machinery, delayed your Company getting into operation in a substantial way in the manufacture of its Bullet-Proof and Non-Shatterable glass. This delay, together with interruption caused by the moving of all stocks and machinery into one main building, greatly interfered with both volume and profits.

Immediately upon locating a satisfactory building and factory site, your management placed orders for sufficient machinery to commence the manufacture of its patented product on a large scale and under favorable conditions. Previous to this the output of this product was limited to one large hydraulic and three hand presses.

Considering the fact that your Company at this early period was under very heavy financial obligations in the purchase of machinery and equipment, arriving from abroad, expense in moving the purchase of machinery and equipment, saying nothing of the heavy loads due your Bankers (who, by the way, have done more than could be expected to help along with this new industry), it was deemed advisable to leave a mortgage on the main factory building at 6½% in view of the profits that could be earned by using the money in the business as shown in the Balance Sheet submitted.

As a result of the continued increase in the volume of your Company's business during the summer and fall of 1926 it became necessary to add an extension to the main factory building. Contracts were let and the work was completed in November. This put your Company to an additional expense of approximately \$28,000.00, all of which was paid in cash at the completion of the contract. By this time your Company had become sufficiently successful to pay off all bank loans and other liabilities, with the exception of the mortgage on the main factory building, and during the same period earned sufficient profits to warrant the paying of a dividend of 5% on all the outstanding stock.

During the latter part of the period covered by the statement submitted, it was found to be impracticable to combine the proceeds from the sale of your Company's securities with the proceeds from the sale of its products. In view of this, your management decided to incorporate a company under the name of the "Perfection Glass Securities Inc." for the purpose of dealing in and selling securities of the Perfection Glass Company, Limited. This Company has a separate bank account and is owned outright by the Perfection Glass Company, Limited, your Company being the only subscriber to the Capital Stock of the Perfection Glass Securities, Inc.

The period of operation indicated by the statement submitted is eight months, while, as a matter of fact, operations did not start until January 1st, 1927. During this period considerable expense was incurred in moving the Company's products to advertising agencies, contractors and automobile manufacturers. This and other features, such as the interference in raising capital, the building of an organization, equipping of a new plant, the training of help in a new industry and last but not least, limited working capital, did not lend to efficiency and consequently are reflected in the statement submitted.

In passing through what should be the most critical period in the history of your Company (the first six or eight months of operation), the Balance Sheet shows gross earnings of \$95,747.21, with total expenses of \$43,524.47. This last item is not large when it is known to cover the organization period and the first few months of operation. The balance of \$52,222.74 there has been paid a dividend of 5% on the outstanding stock. The remaining balance has been transferred to the General Surplus Account. Organization expenses have all been written off during the first few months of operation and charged to Surplus Account instead of being written off over a period of years. Bank loans were all paid off and sufficient materials are under contract and held abroad ready for shipment to supply your market for the coming season.

Since December 31st, 1926, a period of operation not covered by this statement, the volume of your Company's business has increased each month. In fact, each month from the commencement of business has shown a decided increase over the previous month. This is due to the increasing demand for your Company's products.

In order to meet this increasing demand you have ratified an increase in the capitalization of your Company which has been completed and as a result additional working capital is being secured.

During the early part of 1927 a branch factory was opened in Windsor, Ontario. This plant is already in operation, and the volume of business that is being done is more than gratifying in that it far exceeds the expectations of your management.

With these two factories in operation the Company's income has been greatly increased and the indications are that the showing for 1927, from January 1st up to the present time, is considerably in advance of the organization and initial operating period covered by the statement submitted. If the present conditions continue, it would seem reasonable to expect a further distribution of profits during the year 1927.

Respectfully submitted,
PERFECTION GLASS COMPANY, LIMITED
JAS. A. WATT, President

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For Eight Months Ending December 31st, 1926	
Sales, less Returns and Allowances	\$182,251.19
Deduct: Cost of Sales	96,526.98
	\$85,724.21
Add: Miscellaneous Income	21.00
	\$85,745.21
Gross Profit on Sales	\$85,745.21
Deduct: Factory Expenses	\$11,795.14
Selling, Administration and General Expenses	\$27,962.26
Provision for Depreciation	5,662.67
	\$45,420.07
Net Profit for the eight months ending December 31, 1926, before providing for Income Tax thereon	\$40,325.14

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1926

ASSETS	
Cost of Property and Patents	\$646,679.77
Investments in Subsidiary Companies	2,000.00
Current Assets	
Inventories of Merchandise on hand and in transit, as valued by the Management	\$120,982.88
Accounts Receivable (less provision of \$2,360.00 for Bad and Doubtful Accounts)	36,397.79
Balances due by Shareholders	21,222.74
Cash on hand and in Bank	23,128.66
	201,732.07
Prepaid Taxes, Unexpired Insurance, etc.	4,614.42
	\$868,026.26
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Authorized and Issued—50,000 Shares of \$10.00 each	75,000.00
Mortgage Payable	
Bank Loan, secured under Section 88 of the Bank Act	\$30,000.00
Accounts Payable	14,216.28
Interest Accrued	2,631.25
Due to Subsidiary Companies	3,026.42
Reserve for Depreciation	51,272.96
Capital Surplus and Premiums received on Capital Stock sold	\$295,662.60
Deduct: Organization Expenses	\$1,698.65
	\$293,963.95
Profit for Eight Months ending December 31st, 1926, before providing for Income Tax thereon, as per statement attached	\$40,325.14
Deduct: Dividend paid	21,492.84
	\$18,832.30
	\$812,800.26

NOTE.—At December 31st, 1926, the Company was under contract for future delivery of Merchandise amounting to \$114,883.53. Approved on behalf of the Board,
JAS. A. WATT, Director
ALEX. MacINTYRE, Director

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:
We have examined the books and accounts of the Perfection Glass Company, Limited, for the period ending December 31st, 1926, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet at December 31st, 1926, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.
PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co., Auditors
Montreal, March 28th, 1927.

Argentina and Canada

DURING the last two days as many leading Argentine papers have examined the conditions in Argentina compared with those in Canada, said the "Standard," Buenos Aires, in its issue of February 11th. Our local contemporaries agree in declaring that the difference in favor of the Dominion is enormous, and that indications favor the thesis that it must continue to increase. What they cannot understand is why "there being no racial superiority," this difference should have developed, should grow, and give evidence of more active growth. The contention is that, everything else being equal, Argentine progress should at least be as rapid and steady as Canadian development.

For obvious reasons we do not deal with the racial point. It is generally true, perhaps, that there is no superiority. "We hold this truth self-evident that all men are created equal." This being North American dogma we leave it at that.

How then are we to account for the difference admitted? One of our local contemporaries declares—and we take the declaration as true—that Canada has no climatic advantage over Argentina. We think, however, that this is putting it mildly, for Argentina has certainly notable climatic advantages over Canada. We have here a miniature Canada in Neuquen and southwards of that picturesque territory. Canada's population is less by a million than the population of Argentina and yet—we quote our contemporary—"Canada produces twice the amount of wheat, three times more butter, five times more cheese, and eight times more electric energy than Argentina. Moreover, up to a few years ago the railways of both countries were of equal extent, but now Canada has more than twice the number of Argentina's miles of rail. She has 27 times the road mileage, and the rate of construction is incomparably greater, whilst her manufacturing industries admit of no comparison."

The racial factor being ruled out of consideration, how in the world are we to account for such discrepancies where once there were none, or only factors very favorable to the Republic?

Our contemporaries cannot in any way account for Canada's progress and Argentina's tendency to regression. During the last twenty years this country has continued stationary. The area under cultivation has not expanded, nor have the agrarian industries developed. The population remains about the same, but taxation has proceeded at a rate which leaves Canada hopelessly out of sight!

There is the pinch, but where is the remedy? Our readers are very well aware, painfully conscious of the fact that, whilst in Canada and America government is ever seeking to reduce taxation and the cost of production, Argentina is with greater diligence looking, not for fresh worlds, or markets, to conquer, but new sources of taxation. As these do not spring out as the water surged when Moses struck the rock, the old sources are revised from time to time. The arable and grazing lands are revalued for fiscal purposes, and naturally the authorities value the land with due regard to fiscal exigencies. The result is that in town and country no one cares to show enterprise, or launch out upon improvements. The position is rather like that which obtained in Ireland fifty years ago or less. The tenant farmer feared to erect even a pigsty, because if it caught the attention of the agent it would serve as an excuse for an increase of rent. "If you can afford to build a sty you can afford to pay more!" That was the inexorable logic of the canny landlord. In time it brought about the land agitation of the eighties and the horrors that preceded the reforms which are now complete.

It was the same policy which provoked the peasant revolution in Roumania and elsewhere. This Republic had a taste of the trouble what time, twelve or thirteen years ago, some Russian colonists down south organized a sort of land league with "passive resistance" for its platform.

Canada's progress, we would have our contemporaries know, is more wonderful than they think it. A great area of that country is covered with snow all the year round, or with brief intervals. (Note by Editor—This misconception rather mars the force of the whole article. Canada owes much more to Nature than is here suggested.) In all parts cattle have to be cared for, given shelter and forage by night and "feed" when pasture is not plentiful. Argentina, with all climates from the semi-tropical to the semi-frigid, has no need for either a stable or a cowshed. In this Argentina has a visible advantage, and yet Canada produces three times more butter and five times more cheese than Argentina turns out.

In the same way, farming in Canada is carried on under conditions more difficult than in Argentina, but despite the disadvantage Canada produces double the amount of wheat that Argentina turns out, and generally the Canadian wheat is of superior quality. The racial trait being tacitly out of question how, we ask again, is this to be accounted for? The nine millions of Canada produce more, much more, than the ten millions of Argentina, the latter having all the advantages of climate, fertility, and formation of the terrain. No country lends itself so readily to railway expansion, and yet the railways have not seen a way to extend during the last two or three decades.

By a process of elimination we get to the irreducible issue, the vital cause—system of Government. Canada is an autonomous Dominion under the sceptre of England. Argentina is a new democracy, a sovereign state before the "libres del mundo." There is evidently an advantage here, but why does it not assert itself in some way? The Dominion's handicap should slow her down, but Argentina's political advantage does not speed her up. On the contrary, the "disadvantage" of Canada has, especially since the war in which her troops played a conspicuous part, speeded her on her way, whilst the "advantage" of Argentina after sixty years of peace, leaves her floundering in the rear of progress, a position from which we would fain see her free herself.

Water Power Resources in Canada

THE Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior of Canada has recently issued the annual review of the water-power resources of Canada, developed and undeveloped, as at March 1, 1927, according to the most recent information available. This bulletin includes sections dealing with current progress and development, the use of water-power in the central electric stations and for the pulp and paper and other leading industries, the coal equivalent of developed water-power, and estimates of the developed and undeveloped water-power in each province.

By the end of the year 1926 Canada's hydraulic installation reached a total of 4,556,266 horse-power, of which 265,838 horse-power was installed during that year. While the addition for 1926 was substantial, it falls far short of indicating actual construction activities as projects under way, a number of which are nearing completion, will ultimately add to the Dominion's total more than 1,700,000 horse-power, while others in active prospect indicate a further addition of 1,000,000 horse-power. As the capital investment due to these developments under construction and in prospect is estimated at approximately \$270,000,000 regardless of the extra capital required in the application of their power output some idea is gained of the stimulus which will be given industry by their completion.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Ottawa, Canada.

Proposed Sale of Southern Loan and Savings Co. to the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation

AN AGREEMENT has been signed by these companies providing for the purchase of the Southern Loan & Savings Company by the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation at a cash price of \$153 for every \$100 par value of stock payment to be made forthwith upon completion of the deal.

The Southern Loan & Savings Co. is one of the pioneer mortgage companies of Western Ontario, having begun business in 1870. The institution is in splendid shape, having a Paid-up Capital of \$900,000 and a Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits of more than \$400,000.

The total assets of the Southern Loan & Savings Company are in excess of \$3,000,000.

Good Showing by Dominion Power

LARGER earnings and a general improvement in balance sheet position are shown in the annual report of Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926. Surplus earnings are shown at \$654,221, an increase of \$153,558 over 1925. Gross earnings increased \$99,402 and gross expenses decreased \$45,208. Depreciation and other reserves were increased by \$305,110 and \$282,000 in bonds were redeemed.

The consolidated annual statement for the year shows gross earnings amounting to \$3,219,910. The company's assets total \$25,633,854, which include cash and Victory bonds aggregating \$130,992 and cash in the bank amounting to \$252,227. The profit and loss account states that \$313,750 was paid in dividends on preferred stock. An item of \$332,159 for depreciation reserve is also shown. Liabilities to the public are given as \$8,273,831, and to preferred and ordinary shareholders, \$12,931,918. The reserve for depreciation listed in the liabilities' section totals \$3,674,286.

During the year the company sold 9,929 shares of its preference stock and the proceeds were used to buy new cars, new buses and in the general improvement of the system. A new power line was built from Power



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gating \$130,992 and cash in the bank amounting to \$252,227. The profit and loss account states that \$313,750 was paid in dividends on preferred stock. An item of \$332,159 for depreciation reserve is also shown. Liabilities to the public are given as \$8,273,831, and to preferred and ordinary shareholders, \$12,931,918. The reserve for depreciation listed in the liabilities' section totals \$3,674,286.

During the year the company sold 9,929 shares of its preference stock and the proceeds were used to buy new cars, new buses and in the general improvement of the system. A new power line was built from Power

Glen to Hamilton at a cost of \$100,000 and this will assist in the regulation of the load and increase the amount of power delivered.

"During the past year," reads the report, "the necessary expenditures to maintain the plant in good physical condition have been made and in addition operating efficiencies have been improved where necessary. There was a marked improvement in business conditions during the year, which is reflected in the increased earnings of the company. The prospects for the coming year are favorable and we may look for a continued growth of the company's business."

A British Woman Farm-Worker in Canada Writes Home

(An Extract from an Article in *Lansbury's Labour Weekly*, London, by Victoria Williams, being a reply to J. G. Parry's adverse article, by "a woman farm-worker in Canada".)

IMMIGRATION is no cure-all for unemployment, nor is Canada an El Dorado in which the workless can immediately settle down in comfort. Years of toil, hard persistent work, week in, week out—work not limited by trade union hours—must be faced. But settlers on the land, both men and women, can face hardships and overcome difficulties because they have prospects of certain advancement. Farm laborers in the Old Country seem to be without any hope of getting out of the job in which they are stuck; in Canada the worker knows that after a few years as a wage earner it is possible to become an owner.

The failures alluded to by Mr. Parry are largely due to vagueness and ignorance on the part of the settlers. They plunge into the vastness of Canada without knowing what and where they are going to, what type of farming they wish to pursue, what climate suits them best, and a hundred other questions which they have not asked themselves.

Canada is a great country, with varying climates and varying soil, province differs from province and district from district, and each district has its most successful type of farming: here pigs and poultry, there fruit and vegetables or stock raising or wheat. While each district has its speciality, the system of farming in general is slowly changing and becoming "balanced"—what is known in England as "mixed", combining stock and crop production.

If the settler is to succeed he must have his goal clearly set before him; he must make up his mind what he is going to do and where he wishes to live. And in order to make up his mind, he needs information. How is he to get hold of it? In district after district in Western Canada, there are now being set up farmers' committees which get together all the facts relating to the particular district. Primarily intended for the farmers themselves, this information, if available, would be extremely valuable to the intending settler. And it is now being proposed to give him access to this information. At the annual meetings at which this information is compiled, representatives of the Canadian Government are present; this information therefore bears the stamp of Government approval. To protect himself and his country from false accusations the Canadian farmer is most anxious to protect the settler from false lures and misconceptions, and this plan would protect him.

The Farmers' Committees suit us because they co-ordinate the work of all existing organizations, and also use the very efficient Government Departments already in existence. The committees pledge themselves to welcome, help, and advise in a spirit of neighbourliness all newcomers settling in our district, and to stand between them and exploitation in any form. They hold meetings once a year, at which information is compiled about the kind of farming that has proved most profitable in the district. This is obtained direct from those local farmers who are actually making a success of some special line. In addition the tabulated information includes a survey of the district and of the country town which serves that area: population, water supply, transport facilities, lists of doctors, vets, schools, churches, and so on. It also enables the settler to get into direct touch with his neighbors; before starting out he can write to them and ask their advice.

Equipped with this information, the settler would choose a district where balanced farming is the rule, and work is therefore available all the year round. For a few years he would work as a farm hand. He would not find this as irksome as he might think, because his "boss" would also be a laborer, working as hard, if not harder, than he; often indeed coming back to the homestead at night later than the new settler. He would also find that his work was not a dead end, but the gateway to ownership.

It is a mistake to suppose that agricultural laborers are more welcome than other workers. The urban worker with proper training, often makes a better settler, because he has a more open mind. The three essential qualities that are found in all men who succeed on the land in any country are Land Sense, Vision and Initiative. These three qualities are not



MR. COLIN G. GROFF
Former Western newspaper man, who has been doing yeoman service as publicity commissioner for the Alberta Government for five years. He has just joined the colonization staff of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Groff will be closely connected with Dr. W. J. Black, in Montreal, in some special development plans now under way.

peculiar to any occupation, class, or race.

Land Sense is a natural love of the land and all those things that belong to the land. Vision is the ability to see through the task of the moment to the opportunity that lies beyond, and Initiative is the force that enables one to grasp that opportunity and use it.

This plan of farmers' committees, like all the plans I find in existence here, has been worked out by a group of Western Canadian farmers, but would be applicable to any province in Canada.

More British Boys Coming

SO SUCCESSFUL has been the plan of training British boys in the agricultural schools of Alberta instituted by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, that more of them are coming this year. It is expected that between 65 and 75 of the boys will be distributed among the three agricultural schools at Olds, Claresholm and Raymond this year. Twelve of these boys are now on the way, and the balance will follow shortly. The responsibility for the placing of these boys on farms following their five months' training will be taken over by the Dominion Government next spring, this having been done hitherto by the Provincial Government. The boys come to Canada under the assisted passage scheme of the British Government, and the province undertakes to train them at the schools of agriculture. In addition to their training the coming term, the Provincial Government is arranging to have the boys spend each a week on some farms in the vicinity of the schools during their course of training.

Canada Bicycle Industry Increased Production

ACCORDING to a statement issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, the production of the bicycle industry in Canada amounted in value to \$1,445,901 in 1925. This output value marked an increase of 19 per cent. over the \$1,211,010 reported in the previous year. Figures for preceding years show the steady growth of the industry. In 1923 the value of the output was \$1,079,298, an advance over the total of \$959,295 in 1922 which in turn was greater than the \$708,805 in 1921.

All 5 firms engaged in this line of production were located in Ontario. They represented an investment of \$2,348,323, employed a monthly average of 516 people, paid \$505,141 in salaries and wages, and by the manufacturing processes added \$679,444 to the value of purchased materials which cost \$766,457. Among the commodities produced by these firms were bicycles for men, women and children; tricycles and other children's vehicles; skates; and miscellaneous bicycle parts.

No "Robin Hood" Romance About Robbers Nowadays

NO SPIRIT of romance surrounds any of the activities of the bandits and highway robbers of to-day. There is not a spark of old-time courtesy about the modern bandit. He is no respecter of age, sex, or anything. He would rob a baby's bank just as readily as he would plunder the biggest jewellery store in town. This is shown by the demand for burglary and robbery insurance from churches, charitable

institutions, fraternal societies, etc. There is a substantial exposure to loss of funds at night after a church or lodge meeting when the funds have been placed in a safe or when funds are being conveyed by the treasurer or other official to his home.

An insurance policy can be obtained to cover loss by hold-up from within the interior of the premises; loss by hold-up of the assured's custodian anywhere outside of the premises; loss by safe burglary from within the premises of the assured or the home of the custodian; loss by burglary from within the home of a custodian, whether the property is contained in a safe or not; loss by burglary from the assured's bank of funds accepted by an employee of the bank for safe keeping.

All of these coverages apply at any hour of the day or night within the policy term.

The premium in all territories for the entire combination above outlined is 2½ per cent. of the amount of insurance, which insurance is blanket, subject to a minimum annual premium of \$15.

Large Amount of Claim Payments to Railway Employees Under Group Policies

GROUP insurance in force among railway employees reached such imposing proportions that during the past five years the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company alone paid out a total of more than \$9,000,000 in claims. While this figure represents average payments of nearly \$2,000,000 a year, the 1925 record exceeded that amount by more than \$1,400,000, and was twenty-two times as great as the group claims disbursed to rail employees in 1922, when its first railway group contract was underwritten by the Metropolitan Life.

Dividing the claims according to group plans, statistics of the insurance company show the following payments in 1925: life insurance, \$1,028,850; health and accident, \$35,331; accidental death and dismemberment, \$13,900. In 1926 claims paid were: life insurance, \$2,855,226; health and accident, \$414,684; accidental death and dismemberment, \$138,250.

The tremendous advance in the amount of these claim payments, ranging from \$152,080 in 1922 to \$3,408,160 in 1926, is a natural reflection of the phenomenal rise of group insurance. During those years, group life coverage on railway workers insured in the Metropolitan Life increased from \$15,017,000 to \$283,657,000, while the number of

employees enjoying this form of protection jumped from 10,639 to a total of 162,300.

Of this good-sized army of railway employees carrying group insurance, more than 62,500 are also insured under health and accident policies, while approximately 57,000 are covered as well by accidental death and dismemberment insurance.

READ "SATURDAY NIGHT" FIFTEEN YEARS

Financial Editor:
Allow me to say I have now been a subscriber and reading your paper for about fifteen years and wish to express to you my enthusiastic approval of the sound, financial advice you give readers through Gold and Dross, and your fearless denunciations of wildcat and easy money fakirs.—W. D. L., Alliston, Ont.

Announcement

The Municipal Bankers Bond and Sales Corporation, Limited, announces the removal of its offices to larger and more convenient quarters, located on the 8th Floor of the Canadian Pacific Building, Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and a change in the name of the Company to

The Willison Neely Corporation LIMITED

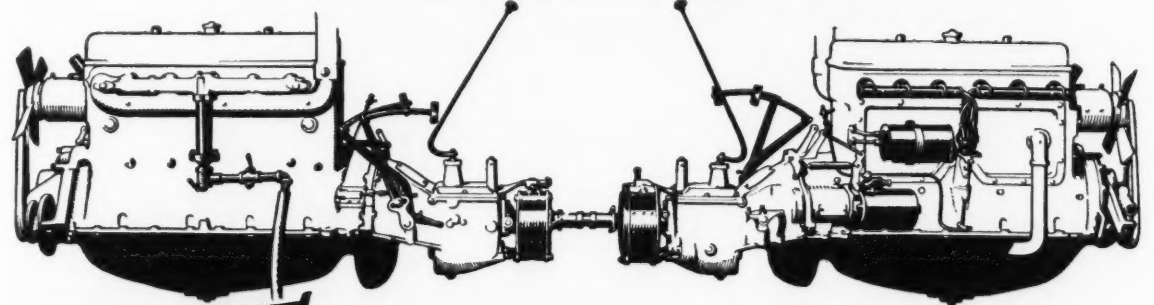
who will continue to deal in Government and Municipal and high-grade Industrial Bonds.

This change in no way affects the organization or personnel of the Municipal Bankers Corporation, Limited, whose offices remain at 34 King Street East, Toronto.

April 19, 1927.
Toronto.

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One of these motors is driving the other, to limber it up. After a few hours of this, the motor now being driven will limber up another.

Then, after 8 to 10 hours on its own power, it will be taken apart. Bearings, connecting rods and pistons will be carefully inspected. Valves will be ground and resealed.

Next, the trained ear of an engine expert will listen to its operation. When he is sure it is absolutely right, it will be mounted on its chassis.

Then another rigid examination, in the car, out on the road. 15 extra hours in all are consumed before the motors shown above are ready for their owners.

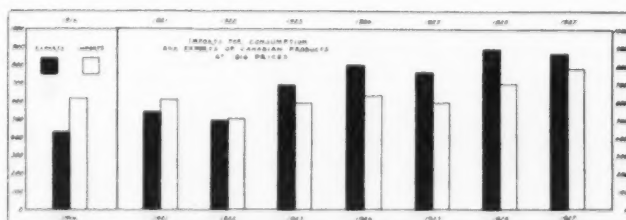
How easily Nash could save this time and expense. You would never be able to see the difference.

But every Nash owner knows there is a difference!

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Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd. Halifax, N. S.
Lennard & McLaughlin Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Saskatchewan
Legare-Nash Motors, Ltd. Montreal and Quebec, Que.
Nash Ajax Motors, Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.
Breay Nash Motors, Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

EXTRA HOURS OF EXTRA CARE IN EVERY NASH

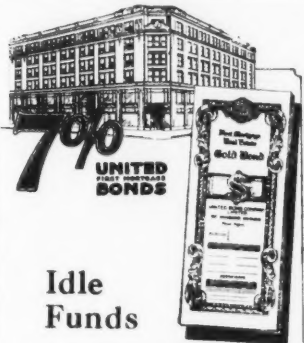


Growth in physical volume of trade shown in above chart from 1914 to 1927. From Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review.



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Trade of Canada and the British West Indies

FROM the days when Columbus discovered a new world, a wealth of tradition has associated the West Indian trade with ideas of tropical beauty and romance, says the April letter of the Royal Bank of Canada. The glamour which surrounded these Islands may be gauged by the fact that in 1763, English Statesmen proposed to return Canada to France and retain the island of Guadeloupe, and again, after the Napoleonic wars, the proposal was seriously considered of trading the Province of Quebec for the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Within a short time after the first English settlements, the West Indian trade began to attract the Nova Scotian merchants and seamen. Natural products then, as now, constituted the great bulk of the cargoes in this trade. A typical manifest is given as follows: the shipment was made by the Brig "Kate" July 12th, 1837, from Halifax to Demerara.

1837
Memo of Cargo shipped to Demerara per Brig. "Kate," July 12th, 1837
28 Hhds. Codfish, 900 lbs. each
22 Hhds. Codfish, 960 lbs. each
12 Drums Codfish, 128 lbs. each
100 Barrels Mackerel
15 Barrels No. 1 Herring
23 H. Boxes Raisins
7 Boxes Tea, 164 lbs.
2 M Dressed R. O. Staves
2 M 5c Oak and Ash
50 M Lumber
19 M Long Shingles
6 Firkins Butter

The great bulk of the cargo from Canada in those days was dry and pickled fish, though lumber was also an important item. Frequently, the interested merchant would ship as a supercargo and sail to one of the West Indian ports and it on arrival at the first port the market was found to be over-supplied with the articles which he had for sale, he would move on to another port to dispose of his cargo by auction. He would then invest in rum, molasses, sugar and other West Indian products and return to Halifax to dispose of his cargo. This trade developed to a point where not less than one hundred sailing vessels were operating out of Halifax, making several trips a year to the West Indies and trading in the manner mentioned above. The ordinary modern steamer at present engaged in this work is equal to 25 or 30 of these old vessels in carrying capacity alone, with ability to make several more trips annually over the same routes.

In the early days, this trade was confined almost entirely to Nova Scotia's trade with the British West Indies, Port Rico and Cuba. For instance, in 1880, Halifax exported 380,000 quintals of dried fish, of which 120,000 quintals went to Porto Rico, 80,000 to Cuba and 100,000 to Jamaica. In the last twenty-five years Canada's trade with the British possessions in the Caribbean has grown from a value of three million dollars annually until now it has a value of thirty to thirty-five million dollars a year. A detailed history of this movement might well concern itself with a rise in the standard of living of a type which has allowed a former luxury—sugar—to be consumed on so large a scale that we now consider it a necessity. Within the last ten years, Canada's imports of British West Indian sugar have tripled, and the present annual rate of sugar consumption in Canada now averages over 8 lbs. per capita.

In 1926, out of total imports from the British West Indies having a value of \$15,000,000 more than \$9,638,000 was accounted for by sugar; 11, in addition to this item, \$1,200,000 worth of coffee, \$250,000 of cocoa and \$172,000 worth of rum were mentioned, all but 25% of the total imports has been accounted for. The coffee comes from Jamaica and the imports of this article have doubled in value in the last two years. The story of Canadian exports is more complex. In 1926, \$5,000,000 worth of flour constituted the outstanding item; in addition to this, there was over \$2,000,000 worth of alcoholic beverages, and about \$1,000,000 worth of fish. These items constituted just a little more than half of the total value of the exports and the remaining items were too varied to permit enumeration, although the sale of \$350,000 worth of automobiles, \$200,000 worth of fertilizers, \$120,000 worth of unmanufactured lumber and \$40,000 worth of paper gives some idea of the varied requirements of this market.

The Canadian Government Marine are starting monthly passenger sailings to the British West Indies, and as soon as ships have been purchased or constructed, the fortnightly service stipulated in the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1925 will be established. Every effort is now being made to have this service working on regular schedule within the period of fifteen months after the signing of the Agreement. There will be two fortnightly services throughout the year, one calling at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St.

Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, and Georgetown, Demerara, and the other touching at Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Kingston, Jamaica. This latter service alternates with a direct freight service to Kingston, Jamaica. At the Canadian end, the ships will call at the St. Lawrence River ports in summer and at St. John and Halifax in winter. As the West Indies have made substantial concessions in the way of preferential tariffs on many types of Canadian goods, it is anticipated that this market will be the destination of a substantially increasing amount of Canadian goods.

Although the expense of the present steamship service presents a difficulty, yet the future need for tropical products makes it seem probable that the present contract between Canada and the British West Indies will eventually prove profitable to both parties. With the growth which is bound to take place in population, Canada will constitute a correspondingly better market for tropical products, leading to further development of the West Indies and, in turn, permitting them to increase their purchase from Canada. Optimism concerning the future of this relationship is based both upon the rapid growth of this trade in the past and upon knowledge of the great natural resources of both the West Indies and Canada.

THE total amount received by the Saskatchewan government in respect of license fees for motor vehicles for the year 1926 was \$1,694,702.54. Out of a total number of licenses issued in the province, 15,479 were issued in the seven cities as follows: Regina, 5,540; Saskatoon, 3,919; Moose Jaw, 2,944; Prince Albert, 843; Swift Current, 785; North Battleford, 748; Weyburn, 700.

Satisfaction Always

Wilson's

BACHELOR
CIGAR

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The Blend never changes;
the taste is always the same.



Cincinnati Cream Lager

Order It By The Case For Your Home

The Family's Favorite for 45 Years

This issue of stock having been oversubscribed, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

New Issue

\$650,000

Hayes Wheels & Forgings, Limited

(Dominion Charter)

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

TRANSFER AGENT: National Trust Company, Limited.

REGISTRAR: The Royal Trust Company.
Par value \$100 per share. Fully paid and non-assessable. Cumulative dividends payable quarterly, 1st January, April, July and October, by cheque negotiable at par at any branch in Canada of the Bank of Toronto. Preferred as to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and as to assets in distribution to the extent of \$110 per share and accrued dividends. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company on 60 days' prior notice at 110 and accrued dividend.

CAPITALIZATION

	To be Authorized	To be Outstanding
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.....	\$1,500,000	\$600,000
Series A, 6% Bonds, due April 1, 1942.....	1,500,000	650,000
7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock (\$100 par).....	100,000 shares	50,000 shares
Common Stock (without par value).....		

From his accompanying letter to us, Hon. J. D. Chaplin, President, summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS: Hayes Wheels & Forgings, Limited, is the largest manufacturer of automobile wheels in Canada. It is a consolidation of the Hayes Wheel Company of Canada, Limited, with the Canadian Hardware Company, Limited, and subsidiaries, and owns modern factory properties at Chatham and Merriton, as well as at other strategic points in the Province of Ontario. The property at Chatham covers an area of 7 acres, while at Merriton the company holds on a long term lease, renewable in perpetuity, a valuable water power capable of developing 1,050 h.p., of which 750 h.p. has been developed. The company manufactures wood and metal disc automobile wheels, hubs, rims, front and rear axle assemblies, motors, carriage and wagon wheels, poles, shafts, automobile top bows and miscellaneous bent goods, and, in addition to supplying the leading motor car manufacturers in Canada, has a large export trade with Great Britain and other European countries, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and South America.

Changes made in the tariff in 1926 whereby automobile manufacturers get the benefit of a drawback of 25 per cent. of the duty on parts they import provided 50 per cent. of the cost of producing the finished car is incurred in Canada is of special value to the Company. The policy of Imperial preference, by which tariff preferences are given to cars of which a substantial portion of the cost is represented by Empire materials and workmanship, also operates to the advantage of the company, and gives it a commanding position in Empire markets.

ASSETS: Net tangible assets as at January 1st, 1927, available for the preferred stock, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, were \$1,936,835, equivalent to \$298 per share of preferred stock. Current assets are certified at \$1,251,192, and current liabilities at \$382,159, giving a working capital ratio of 3.27 to 1.

SALES: Sales over the past ten years show a most satisfactory record of expansion, increasing from \$987,120 in 1917 to \$3,824,703 in 1926, or over 287 per cent. For the past five calendar years, sales have been as follows:

1922.....	\$2,273,946	1924.....	\$2,651,914
1923.....	2,729,725	1925.....	3,383,930
1926.....	\$3,824,703		

EARNINGS: Net earnings, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, after providing for depreciation and income taxes, but before deducting interest on bonds, all of which are to

be retired out of the proceeds of the present financing, were as follows:

	Earnings from Operations	Provision for Depreciation	Provision for Income Taxes	Net Earnings
1924.....	\$224,256.58	\$97,014.71	\$10,143.78	\$117,088.09
1925.....	369,434.11	96,938.84	21,910.10	250,585.17
1926.....	439,107.88	95,782.74	27,647.33	\$315,677.81

Net earnings available for dividends on the preferred stock, after providing for all charges, including depreciation, income taxes, and annual interest amounting to \$35,000.00 on bonds to be issued, averaged for the three years above mentioned, \$191,783.69, which is at the rate of \$29.51 per share on the preferred stock outstanding, and for the year 1926 were \$279,677.81, which is at the rate of \$43.02 per share. The balance available for the common stock for the year 1926 was \$4.68 per share on the 50,000 shares of no par value stock outstanding.

SINKING FUND: A sinking fund beginning April 1st, 1928, of 10 per cent. of the net profits available for common dividends is provided for the redemption of the preferred stock at or under par and accrued dividends. If the stock be not obtainable at such price, the sinking fund is to be maintained as a reserve for the redemption of the stock if and when it can be so purchased.

PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS: The company may not make further issues of securities of equal or prior rank to this issue except (a) security to the company's bankers in the ordinary course of business, (b) purchase money obligations and mortgages or encumbrances on future-acquired property, and (c) the above-mentioned sinking fund first mortgage bonds, without the consent of the holders of two-thirds of the preferred stock. Other provisions for the protection of the holders of preferred stock are also made.

MANAGEMENT: The same management which has been responsible for the success of the leading constituent companies will be in charge of the company's affairs. The services of Hon. J. D. Chaplin as President, and of Wm. Kistler, a thoroughly experienced automotive executive, as Manager, will be retained.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of this issue are to be used for acquiring or redeeming outstanding stocks and bonds of the constituent companies, for improving the capital structure of the company and for effecting the amalgamation of the several businesses in order to secure the advantages that go with centralized buying and management; and for other corporate purposes.

These shares are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, W. Kaspar Fraser, and by Tilley, Johnston, Thomson & Parmenter for the company.

PRICE: 100 and accrued dividend, with a bonus of 3 shares of Common Stock with every 10 shares of Preferred

Dividends on the Preferred Stock accrue from April 1st, 1927. Fractional shares of Common Stock will be adjusted at \$25.00 a share.

Application will be made in due course to list both the Preferred and the Common Stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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Limited
Metropolitan Building
TORONTO

MURRAY & COMPANY
Metropolitan Building
TORONTO

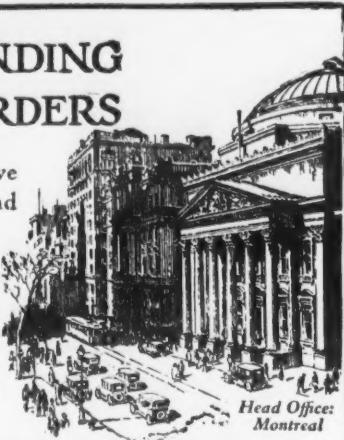
The statements contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these shares, although we do not guarantee their accuracy.

WHEN SENDING MONEY ORDERS

When you have occasion to send Money Orders they may be obtained readily at any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817



Head Office Montreal

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Use The Bank of Nova Scotia Drafts. Issued promptly — payable anywhere — charges are moderate.

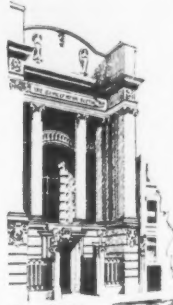
This Bank Solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$19,500,000

Total Assets, \$245,000,000



Reference

As you build a strong bank account you write an account of worth and reliability in the business community.

To the business man who has given proper attention to his banking connection, the occasion frequently arises when he finds his banking reference invaluable.

To be able to say "Ask my banker" may some day prove to be a decisive factor in success.

The Bank of Toronto and its branch managers are glad to co-operate in the service of businesses, large or small.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager.

Automobile and Piano Paper Purchased

MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL
TORONTO:—FEDERAL BUILDING

Compound Interest BONDS

Money invested in our Accumulative Bonds earns more than if invested in Coupon Bonds because the interest is COMPOUNDED half-yearly. This means that the investor receives interest on each half-yearly instalment of interest at the same rate as is allowed on the principal. At present these Bonds are being issued bearing the attractive rate of

5%

\$390.60 invested in a "CANADA PERMANENT" ACCUMULATIVE BOND now will increase in five years to \$500.

A pamphlet giving full information regarding these Bonds will be gladly sent on request.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

14-18 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO, 2.

Assets exceed \$50,000,000.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine Decreases Deficit

THE Canadian Government Merchant Marine came within \$90,159 of paying its operating expenses in 1926, an improvement of \$857,893, as compared with the previous year, according to the report of Sir Henry Thornton, tabled in the House of Commons by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals. In 1924 the operating loss was \$1,400,880, and the report states that this may be regarded as a continued and most satisfactory improvement in operating results. The Canadian Government Merchant Marine is now operating a fleet of forty-six vessels, having a total dead-weight tonnage of 312,090.

In 1926 gross revenue showed an increase of \$1,114,735 namely 11.28% while operating expenses were increased by \$256,811 only, namely 2.37%.

The business handled during the year was as follows:

Export Traffic	821,856	\$97,829,572.64
Import Traffic	397,701	\$4,195,911.39
Intercoastal Traffic	71,006	\$170,444.07

Total 1,290,563 \$102,115,928.10

Seventeen vessels were maintained in service between Canada, the United Kingdom and the Continent; eight from Canada to Australia; four to New Zealand; six to the West Indies, while nine were in coastal service or chartered, and the C.G.M.M. vessels completed 242 voyages.

The coal strike in the United Kingdom added considerably to the working costs of the vessels trading to the United Kingdom and the Continent. It was frequently necessary, the report states, to bunker vessels in Canada for the round voyage, thus causing serious loss of space for cargo and reduced earning power. The strike caused a demand for full cargo tonnage at high rates, particularly for the transportation of coal overseas from United States ports, but the carrying out of operating schedules of vessels in regular transatlantic services to and from Canadian ports prevented participation in such special business.

As a result of the services to Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, subsidies aggregating \$156,500, formerly paid by the Dominion Government to other companies, did not have to be paid.

The operating loss resulting from the West Indies passenger service was reduced from \$136,915 in 1925 to \$52,830 in 1926. Of this amount \$13,267 is recoverable from various West Indies Governments. There has been a steady reduction in operating losses on this service during the last five years.

Pending the establishment of the service provided for under the West Indies Trade Agreement, the present services operated by the Company will be increased.

The fleet was operated during the year without any total loss or serious accident.

During the year an additional \$366,255 net was added to the Fleet Insurance Account in the Canadian National Railways Insurance Fund. The total credit balance of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in this account at the end of the year was about \$1,840,500.

The vessels of the fleet at the end of 1925 were shown on the C.G.M.M. books as Assets Value at \$66,203,149, and during 1926 three vessels were sold, having a combined tonnage of 12,890, so that the fleet is now shown as having an Asset Value of \$64,483,821. Of the twenty-seven vessels of the original fleet authorized to be sold, seventeen have already been disposed of. The total Assets of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine are shown as \$67,198,465. The Reserve for Depreciation of Vessels now amounts to \$15,110,985.

The book deficit for the year 1926 amounted to \$6,687,221, which is less by \$989,291 than the deficit in 1925. This deficit is made up of the following items:

Operating Loss	\$ 90,159.91
Depreciation on Vessels	2,359,759.73
Interest on Govt. Advances	4,037,301.43

Total \$6,687,221.07

The reports state that the ships have been maintained in a proper state of efficiency and repair, and the President and the Directors express their appreciation of the work of officers and employees afloat and ashore.

Spruce Falls Paper Bonds Offered

PUBLIC offering of \$13,000,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent. serial gold bonds of the Spruce Falls Paper and Paper Company, Limited, is being made at 100 and interest by Wood, Gundy and Company; Aird, Macleod and Company, the First Trust & Savings Bank, the Continental & Commercial Company, the Illinois Merchants' Trust Co., the First Wisconsin Co., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The bonds mature serially in blocks of \$500,000 semi-annually, October 1, 1930 to April 1,

1943. At the same time a total of \$2,000,000 of the bonds, making up the balance of the \$15,000,000 authorized, is to be sold by the company to its employees.

The Spruce Falls Paper & Paper Co., Ltd., with properties appraised at \$22,000,000, is jointly owned by the New York Times Company and the Kimberley Clark Co. The bonds are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Victoria Firm Expands

THE firm of A. A. Meharey & Co., Victoria, B.C., has recently opened a stock and bond department, which will be under the management of Mr. E. P. F. Roe, who was in the Stock and Bond business in Victoria with Burdick Bros., for seven years, and for the last three years in charge of the New York stocks, grain, and local stocks for R. P. Clark & Company, Limited. The officers have been removed from the Sayward Building to 624 Fort Street at the corner of Broad Street, immediately across the street from the Victoria Stock Exchange.

Slums Not Canadian Institutions

THE chief difference between Canada and England, wrote Harold Brighouse recently in the Oldham "Evening Chronicle," is "that slums are not a Canadian institution." England has space and to spare, though not on the Canadian scale, but Canadian towns, especially the new towns of the West, built in the age of petrol and electricity, have space. He adds caustically:

"Ten people in a small room is a silly idea. There's nothing like that even in a lunatic asylum. Why have slums?"

King Edward Hotel's Operating Income Declines

OPERATING income of the King Edward Hotel Company, Ltd., for 1926 shows a slight decline from the previous year, amounting to \$643,826, as compared with \$664,017 for 1925. Provision was made for depreciation to the extent of \$96,347, as against \$136,088 for 1925 and \$145,800 for 1924. The auditors remark in their certificate attached to the statement that the provision for depreciation is inadequate in their opinion. Interest on funded debt required \$511,227, leaving a net profit of \$36,251, which compares with \$16,539 for the previous year. A reduction of \$25,000 in mortgage and bonded indebtedness is shown. A portion of the cost of renovating 300 rooms of the old building has been charged against the year's operations.

Frank A. Dudley, President, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, states that the business of the hotel has shown a satisfactory increase during the first three months of 1927, and with improved equipment and better business conditions, the directors expect a volume of business that will tax the capacity of the rooms and add materially to the company's earning figures during the coming year.

Montreal Tramways and Power

SHAREHOLDERS of Montreal Tramways & Power Co. Limited, which company has virtually passed out of existence, are in receipt of a letter from F. H. Strouville, the liquidator, in which he gives notice that an agreement for the transfer of the undertaking of the old company (Montreal Tramways & Power) has been executed. He states that under the arrangement, shareholders of Tram and Power are entitled to receive one share each of Consolidated Securities, Limited, the new company established to take over the assets of Tram and Power, for each twenty shares of Montreal Tramways and Power held. Shares not claimed, he states, will be sold by the liquidator and the net proceeds of such sale will be distributed ratably in the rights and interests of shareholders. No fractional certificates of Cons. Securities, Limited, will be issued, but all rights of shareholders of the old company with respect to any fraction of a share of Cons. Securities, Limited, will be disposed of by the liquidator, and the owners of such fractions will receive in due course a distribution of the net proceeds of the sale of the aggregate of all fractional rights. With the situation thus clarified, the United Securities can proceed with its financing plans and some time an issue of collateral trust bonds is expected.

SAVED HIM \$5,000

Financial Editor,
Many thanks for your letter replying to my enquiry re Canadian Canners.

We have great cause to feel grateful to "Saturday Night" as following its advice re Insurance saved us over \$5,000 some 13 years ago, as we had all our co-insurance clauses wiped out of our policies, and having a disastrous fire, the first question the adjuster asked was: "Are you under co-insurance?" As we replied in the negative, he remarked, "Lucky dogs! It will mean over \$5,000 to you!" So we have indeed great cause to feel grateful to "Saturday Night."—C. B. Pictou, Ont.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
Established 1882

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The business of this company, which has been in profitable operation for 80 years is one of the outstanding successes in Canadian industry.

The 7% preferred stock, as the senior security of the company, is entitled to highest ranking as an industrial investment of substantial return.

We recommend its purchase at the current market price of about 109 and at your request we shall be pleased to send you a full description.

Ask for Circular M 6

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